Bombay Gazette,
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Newspaper, Book, Job and Fancy Printing of every description executed in the best style. Estimates forwarded on application.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

NESTLÉ'S
CONDENSED
MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 55,121—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
27th August	HIMALAYA	6898	......	...
3rd Sept.	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
10th ,,	OCEANA	6610	......	...
17th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
24th ,,	PERSIA	7951	......	...
1st Oct.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
8th ,,	ARABIA	7903	......	...
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
22nd ,,	EGYPT	7912	......	...
29th ,,	MANTUA	10885	......	...
5th Nov.	HIMALAYA	6898	......	...
12th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
19th ,,	MARMORA	10509	......	...
26th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
18th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	10885
25th ,,	ARABIA	7903	....	..
4th March	MALWA	10883	....	...
11th ,,	EGYPT	7912	....	...
18th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
22nd ,,	* ARCADIA	7000	....	...
25th ,,	PERSIA	7951	....	...
1st April	MARMORA	10509	....	...
8th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	....	...
15th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
22nd ,,	MANTUA	10885	....	...
29th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
6th May	ARABIA	7903	....	...
13th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
20th ,,	EGYPT	7912	....	...

The above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER,
At Special Rates.

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1911 direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 523 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. CO.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS. (CITY AND HALL LINES).

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Leave Karachi, 1910.
A. Trafford Hall	8000	......	August 25
C. City of Karachi	8400	......	Sept. 8
B. City of Naples	9000	......	,, 21
C. City of York	11000	......	Oct. 1
B. Merton Hall	6700	not fixed.	...
B. Sandon Hall	8800	......	Oct. 11
C. City of Glasgow	9500	......	,, 29
C. City of Calcutta	11000	......	Nov. 5
A. City of Vienna	6000	......	,, 5
C. City of London	11000	......	,, 23
A. Trafford Hall	8000	......	Dec. 6
C. City of Athens	8100	......	,, 15
C. City of Benares	11000	......	,, 30
B. City of Agra	8100	not fixed.	...
			1911
B. Locksley Hall	7500	......	Jan. 8
B. Newby Hall	7500	......	,, 14
B. Sutton Hall	7700	......	,, 26
C. City of Glasgow	9500	......	Feby. 4
A. Trafford Hall	8000	......	March 4
C. City of Lahore	NEW	March 17	* ,, 14
C. City of Athens	8100	,, 24	* ,, 21
C. City of Benares	11000	......	April 8
C. City of York	11000	April 24	* ,, 21
C. City of Glasgow	9500	May 12	* May 9
A. Trafford Hall	8000	,, 30	......
C. City of Manchester	8900	......	June 10
C. City of	...	......	July 19

* Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

A. 1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans, and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Cargo Boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess having accommodation for 2-13 passengers.

C. Steamers which have both First and Second Class accommodation. No extra charge for Express Service or two Berthed Cabins. Electric Fans free.

Concession granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

JOINT SERVICE.
In connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN

To Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Sons Agency.
Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co., Agents.
Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas Chairs of latest Designs, made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI (Direct.)

T. S. "LHASA," 2,171 tons, on Friday, 26th Aug. at 6 a. m. or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 25th Aug. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, on Monday, 29th Aug. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA. (Fortnightly.)

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,308 tons, sailing on or about the 27th August.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

24th August, 1910.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
KOERBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4719	E. Seberich	1st October
KOERBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st November
BOHEMIA	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th ,,
AFRICA	4719	E. Seberich	1st December
GRAZ	3905	....	16th ,,

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
CHINA	6017	G. Bergaglian	29th December

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675 to 750 *
Saloon Class to London	,, 545 ,, 685 *
Saloon Class to London and back	,, 865 ,, 1020 *
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	525
Intermediate Class to London	,, 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	,, 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675
Single Class to London	,, 545 to 585 *
Single Class to London and back	,, 865 to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
China	......	6017	24th Sept, 1910

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co., Bombay

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. (GERMAN EAST AFRIKA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about 1910.
a Somali	2,700	Greiwe	30th Aug.

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

a Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.

24, Medow Street, Bombay, 13th July, 1910.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld"

SHIPPING.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SYDNEY	4,118	Costa	1st Sept. 1910.
SALAZIE	4,147	Riquier	29th Sept. ,,
NERA	5,538	Casanova	27th Oct. ,,
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	24th Nov. ,,
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	X	22nd Dec. ,,
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	X	19th Jan 1911.
SALAZIE	4,147	Riquier	16th Feb. ,,
SYDNEY	4,118	Costa	16th Mar. ,,
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	13th Apl. ,,
POLYNESIEN	6,363	X	11th May ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
Caledonien	4,130	Lafont	9th Sept. 1910.
Armand Behic	6,385	X	7th Oct. ,,

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDÈZE,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
3, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Karachi
Amritsar
Penang
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)
Ipoh (Perak). F. M. S.
Medan Deli (Sumatra)
Singapore
Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)
Klang (F. M. States.)
Seremban (F. M. States.)
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Saigon
Manilla
Cebu
Hongkong
Foochow
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 31,
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

J. S. BRUCE,
Acting Agent.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad-Sind and Karachi.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 35,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

POONA RACES, 1910.

COMMENCING SATURDAY, 30TH JULY.

With the help of a GOOD BINOCULAR you can obtain

THE BEST SPORT
FOR
YOUR MONEY.

Rs. 28-8.	The "VELDT" Binocular. A particularly large field and a good night glass. Suitable for Field, Marine or Theatre.
Rs. 35.	The "FLAMARION." A perfect field glass with achromatic lenses. Used by several Regiments in India and is considered most useful and a wonderful glass for all forms of sport.
Rs. 78-12.	Marcks' "PRISMATIC" Binocular. This glass compares favourably both in optical and mechanical construction with the best. Once carefully focussed always ready.
Rs. 70.	The "DERBY" Prismatic Binocular is English-made throughout. Possesses clear definition with a large field, can be focussed in a second.
Rs. 110.	GOERZ TRIEDER Binocular No. 20. Magnification 6x. Surface Magnification 36x.
Rs. 127.	GOERZ TRIEDER Binocular No. 30. Magnification 9x. Surface Magnification 81x.
Rs. 144.	GOERZ TRIEDER Binocular No. 40. Magnification 12x. Surface Magnification 144x.
	GOERZ TRIEDER Binocular exceeds the Magnifying power of any Binocular extant. They are practically powerful Telescopes in Binocular form.

The above prices include brown leather case with belt fittings and slings with each Binocular. Prices are subject to 10 per cent. discount for cash.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

QUININE ELIXIR (ELIXIR CHINA)

THE best Tonic for the System, containing all the properties of the peruvian bark, aids digestion, and prevents fever attacks; pleasant to the taste. It is recommended to convalescents.

DOSE—A liqueur glass before or after meals.

OBTAINABLE IN LITRE BOTTLES,
RS. 5-12
FROM
MONGINI BROTHERS,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	,, 16,250,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien
Changchung
Dairen (Dairy)
Hankow
Honolulu
Hongkong
Kobe
London
Liaoyang
Lyons
Fengtien Mukden
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Ryojun Port Arthur
Peking
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

LONDON BANKER:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	,, 17,62,500
Reserve Fund	,, 4,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Standard Buildings, Bombay, 30th June, 1910.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	,, 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)

THE HON'BLE MR. H. R. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)

RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)

GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).

The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownuggur.)

KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)

RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)

The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

R. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2¼ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Acting Manager

PEARSE & CO.'S

CELEBRATED
KILN DRIED FLOUR
in 7lb. tin.

DOG AND SHIP BISCUITS
VERY SUPERIOR.

PEARSE & CO.,
By Appointment to H. E. The GOVERNOR.
ESTABLISHED 1872.

CHOICE
ENGLISH & ITALIAN
PASTRY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE TH
RATES AND CONDITIONS
OF THE
Empire of India Life Office
WITH THOSE OF
ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the
ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET
To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake 150° in cases
Chester 125° ,, ,,
Monkey 125° ,, ,,
Elephant in tins and bulk.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p. m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

THE DELHI AND NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 17 and 18, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th September, at 3-30 P. M. (S. T.), to transact the following business :—

1.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1910.

2.—To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.

3.—To appoint an Auditor and to fix his remuneration.

4.—To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 1st September to the 14th September, 1910, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES MACKINTOSH & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 22nd August, 1910.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (B. T.) on FRIDAY, the 2nd day of September, 1910, for works in a STORMWATER DRAIN in Reay Road from Cannaught Road to the Lakari Bandar.

2. Plans may be seen and Form of Contract, Specification, and all other particulars obtained free of charge on application to the Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage.

3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JOSEPH HALL, M. Inst. C.E., M.I. Mech. E., &c.,
Executive Engineer,
Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 24th August, 1910.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House, on THURSDAY, the 25th August, 1910, at 6-30 P. M.

E. ALBAN WILLIAMS,
Honory Secretarary.
23rd July, 1910.

NOTICE.

WANTED AN ENGINEER, with experience in Irrigation Work, such as making Tank projects, Constructing Dams, Canals, etc. Emoluments according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to the DIWAN of KOLHAPUR, before 15th September, 1910.

R. V. SUBNIS,
Diwan of Kolhapur.
Kolhapur, 18th August, 1910.

THE RENOWNED WINNER FINDER.

GRAPHIEL is now at Poona for Big Poona Meeting. Look out for

GRAND WINNERS,
GRAND PRICES.

POONA ADDRESS :—Messrs. BERNARD AND STANLEY, East Street.

BOMBAY ADDRESS :—Whiteaway Laidlaw's Buildings, 2nd Floor.

WARNING.

WHEREAS certain Bottles of Brandy, bearing Labels calculated to deceive the Public into believing them to be the well known

BLUE AND SILVER LABELS
OF
MARTELL'S BRANDY

have recently been imported into India, THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that such Labels have been destroyed and the Importer has undertaken not to use or import such Labels in the future AND FURTHER that any person discovered importing, selling or exposing or offering for sale Brandy in Bottles bearing a Label in any way resembling the

BLUE AND SILVER LABEL
OF
MARTELL & CO.,

whose Brandy and whose Labels are well known in every country in the world will be proceeded against according to Law.

Any person giving information to the undersigned of any imitation of MARTELL & CO.'S Labels which results in a conviction will be rewarded.

Dated this 18th day of August, 1910.

CRAWFORD, BROWN & CO.,
24, Esplanade Road, Bombay,
Solicitors for
Messrs. J. & F. MARTELL & Co.

THE PECHEY PHIPSON SANITARIUM FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, NASIK.

THIS SANITARIUM is situated close to NASIK Railway Station and consists of 15 small cottages in a compound of about 11 acres. It is intended to accommodate convalescents from Bombay of all races who cannot afford to go to a Hotel or Dak Bungalow. Each cottage is plainly furnished and male relatives are allowed to accompany their families.

The climate at Nasik from June to March is delightful, and the dry bracing air of the Deccan speedily restores health and strength to the jaded Bombay invalid.

No rent is charged, but a fee of Rs. 15 per mensem for a large cottage or Rs. 10 for a small one has to be paid to cover Bhesti and Halalkhore charges.

The cottages are granted for one month at a time.

The sanitarium is under the personal supervision of a European Superintendent (Mr. J. M. Dart) who does all that is possible to make visitors comfortable.

Application for cottages should be made to

THE HONORARY SECRETARIES,
Pechey Phipson Sanitarium for Women
and Children,
6, Apollo Street,
Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

LESSEE & MANAGER......M. E. BANDMANN.
MAURICE E. BANDMANN
Presents the

BANDMANN OPERA CO.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! !

THE EARL AND THE GIRL.

TO-MORROW NIGHT,

THE YEOMAN OF THE GUARD,

and the following Repertoire for the Season.

Sat., 'The Merry Widow'; Mon. and Tues., 'The Dollar Princess'; Wed. 'The Orchid'; Sept. 1st, Thur., 'The Dairymaids'; Frid., 'The Girls of Gottenberg'; Sat. 'Dear Little Denmark'; Mon., 'The Toreador'; Tues., 'The King of Cadonia'; Wed., 'Miss Hook of Holland'; Thur., 'Lady Madcap'; Frid., 'The Mikado'; Sat., will be announced later.

PRICES : Rs. 5, 3, 1 ; Boxes, Rs. 50, 40, 30.
PLAN NOW OPEN at S. ROSE & CO.
Doors open at 8-30. Commences at 9-30.

TO-NIGHT, 9-15, Y. M. C. A.

SACRED CONCERT.

(ILLUSTRATED.)

ADMISSION, Re. 1.

POPULAR LANTERN LECTURE,

"LAKES OF NORTHERN ITALY,"
BY
MR. L. U. MONGINI.

Y. M. C. A. HALL, FORT.

SATURDAY, Aug. 27th, 9-15 p.m.

ADMISSION, As. 8.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! !
AND
EVERY NIGHT

From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m. (S. T.).

GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.

1.—Bicycle thief.
2.—The sculpter of masks.
3.—The red spectre.
4.—Rebellious Betty.
5.—The Turn.
6.—The keeper of the light.
7.—Foolshead at the ball.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

WANTED.

A PARSEE SHOP-MANAGER for out-station who has previous experience in the regimental business. Apply Box No. 1314, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.

THE MATCH MAKING FACTORY, Ellichpur in three lots.

(1) Land and buildings.
(2) Engine, boiler, and work-shop.
(3) Match-making Machinery.

Tender for all or any of the lots invited within one month of this date. Particulars on application to ABAJI NARAYAN, Liquidator, B. M. M. Co., Ld., Ellichpur.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.......	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND.........	£ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN
LONDON.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Tuticorin,	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Cochin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy	Entebbe,
Cawnpore		

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realizing interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. **J. BLACK,**
BOMBAY. Ag. Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital......................$	15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ....$	15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$	15,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund.........................£	1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	JOHORE, (Malay Peninsula.)	PENANG
BANGKOK	KOBE	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States.)	SAIGON
BOMBAY	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LYONS	SHANGHAI
CANTON	MALACCA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	MANILA	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW	PEKING	YLOILO
HONGKONG		
IPOH (Federated Malay States.)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

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"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

FOR SALE.—ENGINES, BOILERS, SPINNING and WEAVING MACHINERY, &c., of the Soonderdas Mills, Byculla. For particulars apply to MR. VALLABHDAS TEJPAL, Vadgadi, Bombay.

THE INDIAN CARPET MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 5 Rutherfield Street, SELLS SINGLE CARPETS, at Wholesale Rates. Inspection solicited.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years. Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years, has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. D. Nariman, Hyderabad, Deccan.

IMPORTANT TO MOTORISTS.—Decalcifier. The great Calcium solvent will absolutely remove calcium and incrustations from Radiators and other parts. Stocked by THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Bombay.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per one thousand, and name and address be printed on the flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

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ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc

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THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections

THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

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Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.

Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

INSURANCES.

BONUS YEAR 1910.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES
EDINBURGH : 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON : 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds exceed	£19,670,000
Total Revenue for 1909 exceeded.	£4,280,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent, per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE
INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
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REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1909.

New Policies issued (net) ...6,514 for	£.	1,986,394
New Premiums (1909) ...	„	90,965
Surplus on transactions for above period	„	273,119
Annual Income ...	„	1,422,802
Assets ...	„	10,315,985
Total Payments under Policies	„	25,606,534

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances, Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply—

CROFT MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon
BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000. Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID	£27,750,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£12,500,000
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DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to

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BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

BENGER'S FOOD

Wherever there is a case of enfeebled digestion, whether from advancing age, illness, or general debility, there is a case for Benger's Food.

When the stomach becomes weakened, the digestion of ordinary food becomes only partial, and at times is painful, little of the food is assimilated, and the body is consequently insufficiently nourished.

This is where Benger's Food helps. It contains in itself the natural digestive principles, and is quite different from any other food obtainable.

All doctors know and approve of its composition, and prescribe it freely.

For INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED.

The "British Medical Journal" says: "Benger's Food has, *by its excellence*, established a reputation of its own."

BENGER'S NEW BOOKLET deals with the most common doubts and difficulties which mothers have to encounter. It is sent post free on application to Benger's Food, Ltd., Otter Works, Manchester, England.

Benger's Food is sold in tins by Druggists, etc., everywhere.

B19

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.

BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.

RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

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AGENTS :—TREACHER & Co., Limited ; PHILLIPS & Co. Limited ; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

J. B. ORR'S "ZINGESSOL" PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT, Manufactured by JOHN B. ORR, F.C.S., is unrivalled as an artistic and permanent decoration.

Specially appointed by the Viceroy of India for decorating Government House 1890, also the designs and H. E. Viscount Milner 1903, S. Africa. High Commissioner

WM. CHS. SMITH, FROM LONDON.

PAINTER & HOUSE DECORATOR,
Importer of the Best English oils and colour, &c.
Sole Agent in India, for J. B. Orr, F. C. S.

ZINGESSOL ORR'S ZINC WHITE
AND PURE OXIDE OF ZINC
Colour Washing of Walls with ORR'S
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Opposite the Oriental Buildings.
ESTIMATES GIVEN

"ZINGESSOL," is admirably adapted for the interior or exterior decoration of either Private Residences, Hospitals, Churches, or other Public Buildings.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c. ; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with ; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

What users say about LEMCO :

"Without doubt LEMCO has contributed to make my little son strong."

"I think your LEMCO is grand stuff. I had four months enteric out here, and was almost kept alive during part of that time with LEMCO."—Natal.

LEMCO
is pure highly concentrated beef.
LEMCO, 4, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.

"LEMCO is even more valuable (not to say indispensable) in Tropical Countries than in England. I have found LEMCO the most excellent remedy for sea-sickness, and the exhaustion consequent on sea-sickness."—W. Indies.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 3.

THE
Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS
FROM
1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

J. & R. TENNENT'S

PILSENER BEER,
The best Refresher in India.
Insist upon having the original Brand.
Refuse Substitutes.
To be had of all WINE DEALERS.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

The following popular and well known Brands of Whiskies from Messrs. Robertson Sanderson & Co., Ltd., Leith, can be had wholesale from

CROFT MODY & CO.
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY or retail from
MESSRS. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS
and
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM ST., FORT.

Liqueur Scotch Whisky (as supplied to the Savoy Hotel and Restaurant Ltd.)

O.B.G. (Old Blended Glenlivet) WHISKY.
O.H.S. (Old Highland Scotch) WHISKY.
G.O.H. (Grand Old Highland) WHISKY.

A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impurity of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has y ars reputation, and is to-day more popular than eve the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising, for

SCROFULA,
SCURVY
ECZEMA
BLOOD POISON,
ULCERS,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,

BAD LEGS,
BLOTCHES,
SPOTS,
BLACKHEADS
PIMPLES,
AND
SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this etter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 15, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 13 12	„ 11 9
Quarterly ...	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
Monthly ...	„ 2 8	2 0
MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.		
Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
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Quarterly ...	„ 10 10	„ 8 8
Monthly ...	„ 3 12	„ 3 0

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In the Native Languages double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for length of time special contracts are made.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly...	„ 7	„ 8

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, August 23.

Consols 2 1-2 per cent.	81 1/16	unchgd
Rentes 3 per cent	97 1-4	unchgd
3 1-2 per cent. (Sterling Loan)...	91 1/2	unchgd
3 1-2 per cent Government Securities	63 1-2—1-4	
Bar Silver in London.	24 3-8	unchgd
Do 2 months hence	24 7-16	unchgd
Closing Tone of Silver.—Indian Bazars buying.		
Bar Silver in New York	52 7-8	unchgd
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25-24 + 1	
Do do Berlin ...	20·46 1-2	unchgd
Do do New York ...	4·86 3 4	unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3 p.c. since 9-6-10	
Do. Short London Bills 3 m/st.	2 15-16 + 1-16	
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st ...	3 5-8	unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months.	3 1-4 + 1-8	
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months..	4 + 1-8	
Interest day to day loans... ...	2 + 3-8	
Do. 7 day market loans ...	1 7-8 + 1-8	
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77·9	unchgd
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying rate)	1-3-7-8	unchgd

MANCHESTER, August 23.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—	Bales.
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot— ...	Dull.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures ...	Steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian...	Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market... ...	Dull.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	3,000
Do. Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp	300
Do. Day's Sales of East Indian	100
Do. Day's Imports	11,000
Mid Americans	8-39+7
Egyptian F. G. F. ...	12 3-4 unchgd

	A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.
Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands G. O. C.	7·81	7·41	7·22	7·13	7·10
	+8	+7	+6	+7	+6

	J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.	A.-M.
Liverpool	7·09	7·09	7·09	7·08
	+6	+6	+6	+6

YARN.

40s Banner Mill Twist ...	11 3-3
George Mayalls Yarn ...	11 1-4

NEW YORK, August 23.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON :—	bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	12,000
Do Last year	7,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	13,000
Do. Exports to Continent ...	2,000
Spot Cotton at New York ...	16·55+15

Futures at New York .... Oct. 13·33+6 } Advanced on favorable cables and declined partially under realizing.

Do at New York .... Dec. 13·54+7

NEW ORLEANS.—

Spot Cotton	15 + 1-3
Futures—Month of Oct. ...	13·43 + 9
Do. do. Dec. ...	13·41 + 8

Closing tone of Futures—Steady.

LONDON, August 23.

WHEAT.

White Karachi ... 37 1-4 August.-Sept.—London —Sellers.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe-62lbs } No Sellers.—Dull.
Barletto Russa 62½lbs }

AUSTRALIAN.

New South Wales ... 38 Arrived—Done—Canal.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujerat per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship ... 45 1-3
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 39 lbs ex-ship... ... ... 40 7-3
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Firm.
Linseed—Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 73 1/2
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Done.
Tone of Linseed—Firm.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 87 1-2
Do Month—August-Sept.
Do Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Sellers.

COFFEE.

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). 9 7-3

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags, ... 14-9
Months of Shipment, Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Firm.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ... 8-3 1-2—Value.

METAL.

Copper Braziers	£ 67 1-2
Yellow Metal	d 6

BOMBAY, August 24.

EXCHANGE.

The market opened at 1s. 4d. for T. T. and Demand, and 1s. 4 7-32d. for 3 months' sight credits.

We quote :—

Bank's selling—	
T. T. Ready...	1s. 4d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 1/32d.
T. T. Forward ...	1 4 1-16d. 15 Oct.
Bank's Buying—	
Private D. D. Ready ...	1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 m/s „ ...	1s. 4 7-32d.
„ „ Forward ...	1s. 4 9-32d. 15 Nov
„ 6 m/s Ready ...	1s. 4 2-3d.
Francs 3 m/s „ ...	170 1-4
Marks 3 m/s „ ...	138 1-2
60 d/s. Hongkong ...	132 1-4
„ Shanghai ...	177
„ Japan ...	150

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened at 95-7 ready and 95-6 forward and 95-3 for 30th September delivery and has later on improved to 95-11 ready and 95-10on the 21st August settlement and 95 7 to 6 on the 30th September settlement.

BULLION.

Bar silver in London remained unchanged at 24 3-8 for ready and 24 7-16 for forward. And New York also closed same at 52 7-8.

Locally the silver market opened steady at Rs. 71-1-0, and there being more sellers declined to Rs. 71-0 0. There was no demand from the speculaters and very little business is passing.

The gold market remains steady.

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
9 touch Fakirsett	23	8	0
97 touch Chinta ...	23	7	0
Narendas Motilal's Chop Swadeshi 96 to 99 touch	24	0	6
National Bank	24	1	3
Chartered Bank	24	1	9
Sovereigns Shield	15	3	0
Do. Dragon	15	0	0
Australian	24	4	0
English Gold	24	2	0
Native Bullion	24	2	0
Indian Specie Bank	24	1	9

SILVER.

117 1-2 Penny	71	0	0
117 Penny Ready ...	70	15	0
Local per tola ...	0	11	0
FUTURES.			
First Settlement	71	0	0
Second do	71	4	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed :—Steady. Prices declined by two annas.
Rapeseed :—Steady.
Poppyseed :—Quiet.
Wheat :—Dull having no demand.
Gingellyseed :—Firm.
Cottonseed, Groundnuts, Mowraseed and Castorseed :—Steady. Prices are well maintained.

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold ...	Rs. 13 0 0
Linseed, Small ...	„ 12 14 0
Linseed, Brown ...	„ 13 4 0
RAPESEED—	
Brown Cawnpore ...	„ 6 13 0
Yellow do. ...	„ 7 4 0
Do. Gujarat ...	„ 7 8 0
Brown Katni ...	„ 7 8 0
Poppyseed ...	„ 10 10 0
Castorseed ...	„ 41 8 0
WHEAT—	
Pissi	„ 33 to 35
Hard Red	„ 32 to 34
Gingellyseed—	
Yellow Hinganghat ...	„ 58 to 60
Rai Khandesh—	
Mowraseed	„ 7 14 0
Groundnuts	„ 44 0 0
Cottonseed	„ 26 to 27
Maize	„ 18 to 19

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 23rd August :—

Wheat	29,546	cwts
Linseed	3,315	„
Rapeseed	5,524	„
Gingellyseed	540	„
Poppyseed	5,042	„
Groundnuts.. ...	798	„
Castorseed	3,918	„
Rice	54,449	„
Myrabollams. ...	2,235	„
Cottonseed	8,377	„
Mowraseed	2,183	„
Gram	953	„
Joowar	3,023	„
Maize	......	„

SPINNINGS.

There is no business of any importance passing. Petits are quoted Rs. 2,750 for August and September Rs. 2,742 1-2.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,530
Bank of India	66 1-2
Indian Specie Bank ...	51
Bank of Burma	124

MILLS.

Davids	402 1/2
Framji Petits	1,622 1-2
Maneckji Petit	2,750
Colaba	1,160
Currimbhoy	1,037 1/8

PRESSES.

New Berar... ...	565
New Mofussil	845

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. and T. Co. Ord. ...	99
Bombay E. S. and T. C. Pref. ...	167
Bombay Steam Navigation Ord.	200
Colaba Land and Mill	1,152 1-2

RAILWAY.

Tapti-Valley	475

COTTON.

Liverpool was 6 to 8 points up and New York 6 to 7 and futures 15 up. The demand from exporters and mills for ready lots was good and prices advanced by Rs. 2 to 3. The opener advised 3 to 4 points up. Prices for new crop were maintained and advanced by Rs. 2. Prices for new Broach opened at Rs. 306, but at the close there being more buyers the price advanced to Rs. 307 1-2.

200	Fussan K & Co	...Navsari	... 360
100	E Spinner & Co	...Ujjain	... 288
100	A A Blascheok & Co	...Mathian	... 268
300	Bombay & Co	...Comptah	... 316
200	Phoenix mills	...Bhopal	... 272
200	Forbes F. & Co	...Digres	... 269
200	Sarswati mill	...Jalna	... 270
200	H Goculdas & Co	...Borgaon	... 237
200	Hindustan mills	...Bagalkot	... 313
200	Bamji & Co	...Wardha	... 275
100	Ralli Bros	...Khandwa	...215 Jan.
500	Ralli Bros	...Bengal 261 262-3	Jan.

We learn of the following purchases :—

Bengal Hand Gin. Fine	... 274
„ F Good	... 264
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine	... 290
„ F Good	... 278
Sind Punjab Fine	... 290
„ F Good	... 278
Khandesh Fine	... 289
„ F Good	... 279
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine	... 299
„ F Good	... 289
Akola Khangaum Fine	... 297
„ F Good	... 287
Amraoti Fine	... 297
„ F Good	... 287
Yeotmal Fine	... 304
„ F Good	... 294
Nagpore	... 305
od	... 295
Wardha Hinganghat Fine	... 311
„ F Good	... 301
Methia Fine	... 289
„ F Good	... 279
Broach Gin Fine	... 325
„ F Good	... 315
Sawginned Good	... 315
Coompta Ginned	... 314
Westerns H. G.	... 297
Do M G	... 303
FUTURES.	
Broach Good	... 307 1-3
Bengal F G	... 243

The following are the receipts of Cotton into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 23rd August :—

	Bales.
Khandeish	...... „
Central India... ...	...... „
Barsi and Nagur ...	135 „
Berar	......
Central Provinces ...	...... „
Oomras... ...	135 „
Dholera	...... „
Broach... ...	...... „
Coompta and Dharwar	1,587 „
Westerns	190 „
Bengals (N W. P.)...	97 „
Bengal Rajputana ...	213 „
Sind	...... „
Persian	...... „
Other Sorts	...... „
American	...... „
Total ...	2,222 Bales.

LIVERPOOL, August 24.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales	4,000
Total Imports	......
Future Delivery Prices :—	
Aug.—Sept	7·84 + 3
Sept.—Oct.	7·45 + 4
Oct.—Nov.	7·26 + 4
Nov.—Dec.	7·16 + 3
Dec.—Jan.	7·13 + 3
Jan.—Feb.	7·13 + 4
Feb.—Mar.	7·13 + 4
Mar.—Apl.	7·13 + 4
Apl.—May	7·12 + 4

FREIGHTS.

	This Month		Next Month	
Ports.	Seed.	Cotton.	Seed.	Cotton.
Antwerp ...	16 6	17 6	13 6	14 0
Dunkirk ...	16 6	17 6	13 6	14 0
Havre	......	......	25 0	16 0
Hull	......	......	12 6	......
Liverpool ...	......	......	13 6	14 0
Marseilles ...	......	......	13 6	14 0
Genoa	16 6	17 6	14 6	15 0
London... ...	......	......	11 0	......
Hamburg ...	17 0	18 0	15 0	15 6
Trieste	......	......	16 6	17 6
Venice	......	......	16 6	17 6
Open Ports ...	Sept	......		
Do. ...	Oct.	14 0		
Do ...	Nov.	14 0		
Do ...	Dec.	14 6		
Do ...	Jan.-Mar.	14 6		

The market is firm.

METALS.

We quote :—

		lbs.	
Copper Braziers 6×4 ...		21 28 35 42 56 63 70 77 81	Rs.54 0 to 54 2
Yellow Metal Sheets ...		21 28 35 42 49 56	„ 44 15 a „ 45 0 b „ 44 10 c
Tin Ingots ...		...	„ 42 0
Spelter	S M M M J G	...	„ 18 0
	Georgshutte		„ 21 12
Copper Ingots	K S	...	„ 47 12
Copper Sheetings...	lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14		„ 60 0
Yellow Metal Sheetings,	lbs. 14, 16 10-12		„ 43 0
	10-12 14-16		48 0

a Rex b Eng c Crusaur

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Tuesday, August 23.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions.	Coin. Sovs. and half Sovs.	Coin. Other coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Parcel ...	...	16,275	10,843

SILVER.

No. of Packages.	Bullions,	Coin. Govt. of India Rs.	Coin. Other coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Parcel ...	...	147	...
3 Parcels ...	43	...	...

Importers.	Vessel.	From
M. Cohen and Fills ...	Koerber	Trieste
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	Delhi	Shanghai

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 22nd August, 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	59	71,372
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	53	62,084

DAILY EXPORTS—AUG. 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—1,300 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Himalaya s—4 bales cotton, J A. Begbie and Co ; 1 pot rosa oil, T V and Godsey Bros ; 110 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co ; 4 bales skins, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 4 bales carpets, S J Tellary and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Himalaya s—70 1-2 cwts cables, S Bhimji.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia s—500 cwts rapeseed and 500 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Rinaldo s—3,000 cwts mowraseed and 3,500 cwts cottonseed, L Drefuse and Co ; 322 cwts cottonseed, B S Lloyd and Co ; 12,875 cwts cottonseed and 3,650 cwts myrabolams, A Khimji.

FOR GHENT.

Rinaldo s—330 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Rinaldo s—300 cwts mustardseed, Baur and Krause.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Engineer s—362 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 100 bales cotton, Bamji and Co ; 220 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Mars s—165 bales cotton, M Bhimji ; 600 bales cotton fly, K Visram and Co ; 720 cwts myrabolams, H Govindji ; 440 bales cotton, P Visram and Co ; 33 bales cotton, N Damji.

FOR GENOA.

Engineer s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 8,000 cwts linseed, 1,560 bales cotton, 1,000 cwts rapeseed, and 200 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros ; 100 cwts cashewnuts, R Jeewandas and Co ; 1,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Koerber s—115 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 8 1-2 cwts rough garnet stones, J M Salemahomed.

FOR ANTWERP.

Mars s—1,500 tons manganese ore, Killick Nixon and Co ; 12,012 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delhi s—35 cwts sharkfins, R Dhunji and Co ; 100 bales twist, Framji Sons and Co ; 100 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co ; 216 bales twist, C Bomanji and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delhi s—150 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Ceylon Maru s—1 1-2 cwts Ghee, B Jairaj and Co ; 200 bales cotton, S Goculdas and Co.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, August 24.

The steady tone was maintained in the market for coal shares to-day with, if anything, an upward tendency, but the volume of business transacted was somewhat restricted and the same applies to other sections of the share market. There was some excitment in the Paper market. Government Paper closed last evening at Rs. 95-1, but opened this morning at Rs. 95-7, rapidly advancing to Rs. 95-11 This rapid recovery is said to have been caused by heavy purchases by Bombay speculators. The following transactions were reported :—

Coal shares.—Bengal, Rs. 747 and Rs. 750; Bokaaro and Ramgur, Rs. 6-4 and Rs. 6-7; Damuaa, Rs. 14-7; East Indian, Rs. 34-12 and Rs. 35; Industry, Rs. 10-12 and Rs. 11; Kasoonda, Rs. 22 4, Kuardi, Rs. 8-8; Raneegunge, Rs. 18 12; Southgooindporee, Rs. 2-10; Standard, Rs. 18-4; Small Lot Sutikdih, Rs. 8-8; Teetulmari Rs. 4-4 and Rs. 4-2.

Government securities.—3 1-2 per cent. Government paper is quoted at Rs. 95-10 for cash and at Rs. 95 5 for delivery in one month.

THE GUJARAT AUTOMOBILE TRANSPORT CO., LD.

At the meeting held on the 11th and the 19th instant the Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents placed before the members the correspondence passed between them and the Government of Bombay in connection with the maintenance of Godhra-Sehra piece of the Godhra-Lunawada Road. The Board accepted with thanks the offer of Government to hand over the road to the Company for repairs, on conditions proposed by Government, with an annual subsidy of about Rs. 4,000 to meet the expenses of the repairs. It was also resolved that orders for one road roller and two goods trains be sanctioned and that the Agents be authorized to negotiate with Government for the running contract of the Dikshal Baramati Motor Service.

A NEW BANK

The Poona Bank, Limited, started with a capital of Rs. 20,00,000 as will be seen from the advertisement, is opening a Branch in Bombay, at Green Street, Fort. The Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents are Messrs. Chatterbhuj Ramnarayan and Company, while the Bombay Agent is Mr. Punamchand Tulsiram, late moonim of Raja Bahadhur Shivlal Motilal. To-day being the last day for the receiving of applications for shares for the increased new Capital of Rs. 10,00,000, our readers attention is particularly drawn to the profitable business done by this bank in the past and its growing business all along.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	8
C Market Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	12
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	4
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	0	20
F Parel, Sewree and Sion...	0	1	5
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	10
Harbour..........................	0	0	0
Hospital	0	0	9
Total.......	1	1	74
This day last year	5	5	62

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.
August 24th 1910.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	110	24	0
B	124	56	2
B	170	111	10
C	96	44	0
D	61	13	3
E	126	24	0
E	123	46	3
F	38	3	0
G	38	0	0
Total ...	886	321	18
Total killed to date rats	...	...	1,207

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcement of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

DOBBS—August 24, at Bombay, the wife of Major C. F. Dobbs, 94th Russell's Infantry, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GRACIAS—August 14, at Rawalpindi, the wife of H. D. Gracias, Deputy Examiner, Military Accounts Dept., of a son.

RICHARDS—August 7, at Clury, Maymyo, to Mr. and Mrs. George Richards, a daughter.

DEATH.

WAINWRIGHT—August 17, at Jhansi from pneumonia, Robert Walter Wainwright, aged 68 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY

Sun rises, 6h. 20m; Sun sets, 7h. 3m. High water, 10·11m. 9·35a; Low water, 3·3m. 4·14a.
Bandmann Opera Company, Empire Theatre, "The Earl and the Girl," 9·30 p.m.
Bombay Natural History Society's Meeting, 6 p.m.
Y. M. C. A. Byculla Branch, Bellasis Road, a Lecture at 8 30 p.m. Subject "Student Life in America."

Maxim : "Fair and honest dealings seldom fail to bring their due reward."

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Oceana," with the English Mails of the 12th instant, which left Aden at 8 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a.m. to-morrow.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Hymalaya," leaves Bombay harbour at 2-30 p.m., on Saturday next.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China and Japan, per s.s. "Ceylon Maru," will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. to-morrow, Friday. Parcel mail for Japan closes at the New G. P. O. at 9 a.m. the same day.

Street Accident.—Mr. Ibrahim Alibhoy was being driven along Bhendy Bazar on Tuesday evening when the horse took fright at some passing carts. The driver tried hard to pull up, but the horse bolted and knocked down Kamrudin (50), a Borah, at Erskine Road. Two of his ribs were broken, and he was taken to the hospital.

Cocaine Prosecution.—Yesterday, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Aasyatali Khudabux was charged with possessing 480 grains of cocaine without a license. In consequence of certain information received, the Excise Department officers searched the house of the accused and the drug was found. He was fined Rs. 125 with option of a month's simple imprisonment.

Bombay Natural History Society.—A meeting of the members will be held this afternoon at the Society's Rooms at 6, Apollo Street, at 6 p.m., when the following papers will be read :—1. "A new method for making permanent preparation of mosquitoes with demonstrations," by Dr. C. A. Bentley and Captain J. Taylor, I.M.S ; 2. "The Kathiawar Lion," by Lieutenant-Colonel L.L. Fenton.

INDIANS FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

With 283 passengers the s.s. "Sultan" arrived in Bombay harbour from Dar-es-Salam, on Tuesday evening. The partique was granted at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. Amongst the passengers was one Mahomed Ismail (18), a Borah, who has been sent back from Durban for which port he left Bombay two months ago to live with his father in Nowshera. He was not allowed to land, because he was over-age. A Chinaman was handed over to the police as he was found to be a lunatic.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, in the Council Hall, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim presiding.

The Commissioner reported for the information of the Standing Committee and the Corporation that a payment became due to the Improvement Trust on 1st December last under Section 73 (3) of the Improvement Trust Act, and that the amount so payable was still a matter for discussion between the Chairman of the Trust and the Commissioner, that most of the points at issue had now been settled and he forwarded a statement showing the amount so far found to be due to the Trust, and requested the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to an additional grant of Rs. 52,300 from surplus cash balance to meet the charge. From the statement it appeared that the total amount due to the Trust was Rs. 53,300 against which there was a Budget provision of only Rs. 1,000. There were still a few minor points of difference between the Chairman and the Commissioner such as the exact amount of the cost of cleansing and maintenance of streets etc., which he hoped to be able to settle at an early date. Should there be any difference in the amount now found due to the Trust and that which must hereafter be found due, the Standing Committee and the Corporation would duly be informed of it. There would be a further claim from the Trust on account of increase in the valuation of properties situated within 80 feet of the new roads, on either side. In the meantime the Commissioner saw no reason to further defer payment of the above amount.

The Committee resolved to recommend the Corporation to sanction the payment.

THEFT OF A DEAD MAN'S PROPERTY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Guider charged Simen David, a butler, in the employ of the late Mr. W. C. Beare, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of a silver watch and a gold chain belonging to the deceased.

It appeared that Mr. Beare, who was admitted into the St. George's Hospital as a patient, died there at 10 a. m. on Sunday last. The same morning, the accused, who was the deceased's butler, called at the hospital and Miss Nelly Woodsen, one of the nurses, gave him Mr. Beare's clothes and his watch and chain to be returned to a Mr. Wallace, a friend of the deceased. The accused handed over the clothes to Mr. G. Pickard with whom Mr. Beare had been staying but kept back the watch and chain. On receiving certain information the police arrested the accused who produced the property from a spot at the foot of a palm tree at Colaba where he had buried the same in a tin box.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge.

His Worship adjourned the case to enable the police to ascertain whether the accused had any previous convictions.

THE POTATO CROP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, August 24.

The Agricultural Department reports that the potato crop in this country has been attacked by a kind of moth. It is stated that clean seed cannot be got anywhere in India except in a few uninfected areas in the United Provinces, Punjab or Himalayas. The Department advises that the existing seed should not be used and that next year's seed and potatoes for use should be stored in sand.

The Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto will, it is announced, be formally opened by General Sir R. S. S. Baden Powell.

HIGH COURT.

CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon'ble Sir N. G. Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of the appeal from a decision of Mr. M. S. Phadnis, Sessions Judge of Ratnagiri, who, in June last, convicted Bapu Mahomed and Shamshudin Bapu, accused No. 1 of abetment, and accused No. 2 of voluntarily causing grievous hurt with a dangerous weapon, and sentenced No. 1 to one year's and No. 2 to three years' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. P. D. Bhide appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The prosecution story was that the complainant G. G. Ajgaonkar, Vice-President of the Taluka Local Board of Chiplun, had obtained two money decrees against the accused No. 1 and was proceeding with their execution. No. 2 was No. 1's son and No. 3 his brother-in-law. According to Nos. 1 and 2 there was a long standing feud between them and the complainant over some 'khoti' matter and he had been constantly prosecuting them on that account. On the 31st March last the complainant was returning from the Mamlatdar's Kacheri to the Local Board Office, when No. 2 and a Taluka peon named Bhaldar followed him. As complainant approached a hut, the three accused emerged from it and rushed towards him and before he could do anything beyond asking them what they were at, they assaulted him, pushed him into the adjoining field and there knocked him down. No. 3 held him fast to the ground, No. 1 struck him on the legs with a stick and No. 2 squatting on his chest, cut his nose with a knife. His nose had now healed but the cut had left a permanent scar on it. The accused were subsequently arrested. Both Assessors held No. 2 guilty under Section 326 and Nos. 1 and 3 not guilty. Agreeing with them, the Sessions Judge convicted No. 2 under Section 326 and acquitted and discharged No. 3, and differing from them convicted No. 1 under Section 324.

Their Lordships after hearing arguments confirmed the convictions recorded against the accused Nos. 1 and 2. As to the sentence, their Lordships reduced the sentence passed upon accused No. 1 to six months' rigorous imprisonment. The sentence passed on accused No. 2 was confirmed.

APPEAL REJECTED.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon'ble Sir N.G. Chandavarkar, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton heard an application made by one Damodaracharya Bhimacharya for revision from a decision of Mr Clement, Sessions Judge of Belgaum, who on the 26th July last had rejected his appeal from a decision of the First Class Magistrate of Athni, who convicted the accused of cheating and sentenced him to four month's rigorous imprisonment and to a fine of Rs. 200.

The Sessions Judge held that there was sufficient material in this case to show that when the accused took Rs. 250 from the complainant Malia Bhimappa in November 1908, he had no intention of fulfilling the promise he then reiterated of restoring the land. His final reply to the complainant gave some indication of what must then have been in his mind. Anaji's statement which the Sessions Judge believed, that the accused bluntly refused to carry out his promise even when he was offered a further sum in the way of interest, pointed in the same direction. The Sessions Judge rejected the appeal and thought the sentence altogether inadequate.

Their Lordships rejected the application for revision and also declined to interfere with the sentence.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice D. D. Davar, Commissioner, resumed the hearing of the insolvency matter of Sorabji Dadabhai Lam. Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia, barrister-at-law, appeared for Lam ; and Mr. Bhandarkar, appeared for Jakaria Ahmed Patel, an opposing creditor.

Lam further cross-examined by Mr. Bhandarkar said that he had borrowed Rs. 19,025 from his brother, Mr. R. D. Lam, and he had paid back Rs. 1,600. It was given as a temporary loan. It was paid out of a remittance from the Porebunder Press. He had executed a security for his debt to his brother's and created a charge in his brother's favour on the Porebunder Press for Rs. 16,475. He then paid Rs. 1,000 as mentioned above, and some other sum. He believed Rs. 2,000 were still due. The above charge was subject to whatever rights the opposing creditor might have on the Press.

Lam was then questioned about payments made to Dosibai M. Desai, Jamsetji D. Mistry, and Davkaran Kumar. He said he had borrowed a sum of Rs. 2,000 from his brother, R. D. Lam, who had in his hand the account of Meherbai P. H. J. Rustomji. This was done in order to meet a re draft from London of £180, as otherwise there was fear of their manganese ore shipment being rejected. This sum was repaid by a remittance received from Porebunder.

Mr. W. Elliott, Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son was examined as to a certain letter received from the firm's London Head Office about Meherbai's loan notes for Rs. 40,000.

Keshav Krishna, a clerk in the employ of Crawford Brown & Co., was examined as to the non-payment of the hundies which were in favour of the opposing creditor, the protest made in consequence of the non-payment and the charge alleged to have been given to the opposing creditor on the Porebunder Press.

Further hearing was adjourned.

POLICE NEWS.

CHARGE AGAINST FRENCHMAN.

Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, A. Calais, a Frenchman, was charged by Inspector Spiers with rash and negligent motor driving.

Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, Pleader, defended the accused, who pleaded not guilty to the charge.

From the evidence of Mr. Jehangir Dinshaw Davar, Bar.-at-Law, it appeared that Mr. Davar was driving home from his office in Esplanade Road at 8 p.m. on the evening of the 22nd July last. Just before he got to the three lamps near the Church Gate level-crossing, a taxi shot past the lamp post and grazed his horse's mouth. While witness was watching the taxi, he saw the accused's car coming from the direction of the band-stand at a terrific speed. Witness' carriage turned into Queen's Road and just then a shigram came through the level-crossing. There was a collision between the shigram and the motor-car which ran into the shigram striking the hind wheel. He saw the driver of the shigram fall off the box on to the road. Witness ran up to the driver who complained of being hurt on the head and the left side. Witness asked a policeman to take the driver to a hospital. Considering the rate of traffic, he was of opinion that the car was driven at a furious speed.

The further hearing was then adjourned.

A VEXATIOUS COMPLAINT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Ramkrishna Dadoba charged his master William F. Walke with assault.

Mr. Sorabshaw Kapadia appeared for the complainant, while the accused was in person.

The complainant's case was that on the 29th July last, one Mr. Earles was auditing in the accused's office and the complainant was called in to answer certain questions. The accused told him not to speak in a loud voice. Complainant said that that was his usual voice. Thereupon the accused pushed him and gave him a slap.

The defence was that though the accused repeatedly asked the complainant to leave the room, take two months' wages in lieu of notice and go away, he would not do so. The accused then held him, by the shoulders and forced him out of the room.

On the evidence, His Worship held that this was a vexatious charge and fined the complainant Rs. 5 and ordered the amount to be paid to the accused as compensation.

The accused said he would put the amount in the poor box.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 25.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar).
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

404-10 Raghavaya B and N Bai Motibai widow vs Bai Hansbai alias Dhunbai widow Captain and V Part heard.
433-10 Madhovji K and Co Jadhovji Morarji vs Vassanji Megbji and Co A firm Motichand and D.
434-10 Jehangir & S Heptulla Esufally and others Meisher Lucius and Bruning Coy Ltd Craigie B and Co.
51-93 In person Balimabai and another vs Amibibi widow and others N B Vakil S A Ghandy Tyabji D and Co.
440-09 N B Vakil Balakrishna Sakara vs Sakuram Sorabji and others Jehangir G and B.
133-09 Little and Co Charles William Wallace and others vs Chimandas Bhojulal Dessi and another Malsi H M and R.
375-05 Unwalla and P Jivraj Ruttonsey & Co ; vs Anantapa Tenkapati Devji and others in person Jehangir M and S.
125-09 Thakordas and Co ; Khimji Assur Virji vs The Shri Baldeo Mills Ld and others Mulla and M.
870-08 Payne and Co Ramchand Koopa and another vs Bhimji Manji Hande and others S B Mehta.

Testamentary Suit.

3-10 Madhowji K and Co Gangabai widow vs Ruhminibai D J Mantri.

Long Causes.

1017-08 Unwalla and P Pestonji Bomonji Billimoria vs S J Tellery Muncherbha and N.
694 01 Mansookhlal J and H Gangabai widow and others vs Bai Santekibai and widow others Shak and Co Craige B and Co Dick shit D & S, D F & D
602-08 Mulla and M Sarifabai widow vs Abdul Hoossin Mulla Mahomed Alli and others Jahangir G and B.
705-07 Payne and Co Kahtizabai vs Ebrahim Mahomed Bham and others Captain and V P S Batliwplla Motichand and D
534-10 Tyabji D and Co Abdulla Allarakhia and Co vs Allibhoy Chagla and Co Smitham B and Co.
696-09 Dadachanji and P Ismail Jacob Noor Mahomed vs Haji Abdulla Noor Mahomed and others J R Patel and Co Jam R and D Tyabji D and Co

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Causes.

655-10 J R Patel and Co Lalji Virji Valji vs Kalulal Nathalal and another.
251-10 Kanga and S Motichand Sakarchand vs Sha Nursey Tejsey and others Kanga and S Wadia G and Co Mulla & M.
58-10 Ardeshir H D and Co Aziza Monasseh and others vs Monasseh Jacob Moses and Little and Co.

For Further Direction and Costs on Commissioners Report.

393 08 Payne and Co Cap and V Mulji and K Khan Mahomed Haji Vasir and others vs Tyab Haji Ebrahim Vasir and others Edgelow G W and Co Cap and V Mulji and K.

Long Causes.

45-10 Mehta and D Keshuchand Pragjee vs Abdool Rassool Alibhai the firm Matubhoy J and M.
168 10 Smitham B and Co C Kheraj vs Sha Nathu Bharmal In person.
195-10 J R Patel and Co U Abdulla vs H G Rabham Jehengir M and S.
197-10 S B Mehta N Canji vs C Madhu and another Madhowji K and C Mansookhlal J and H
206-10 S B Mehta J Prema vs P Foosa and others Smitham B and Co.
878 05 Crawford B and Co, Robert G Eadlock vs G Craig and others, Kanga and Wadia G and Co.
76-09 S B Mehta, P Karanchand and others vs S Gopinath and others, Malvi H M and R
360-09 Matubhoy J M and R, Maneckji M Batliwalla and others vs N H Beigsumwalla, Ardeshir H D and Co.
208-10 Mulla and M Haji Dawood Haji Ellias vs The Hon The Advocate General of Bombay Mulla and M.
211-10 S J Judah The Advocate General of Bombay vs Narsa Saiba Payne and Co.
218-10 Captain and Haji Esmail Haji Ahmed and another vs Dayal Mowji Payne and Co.
241-10 Ardeshir H D and Co Amthalal Jamnadas vs Jivanchand Laloobhoy and Co a firm Tyabji D and Co.
258-10 Munchersha and N Ahmed Dawood vs Ibrahim Dawood and another Kunderao L and M Nanu H and Co.
268-10 Jehangir M and S Chhabildas Jeevanbhoy vs Amrithbai widow and others Jamshedji R and D Tyabji D and Co.
535-10 M B Chothia Bai Maneckbai widow vs Tricumdas Jugjivan In person.
298-09 Malvi H M and R Bai Parvatibai widow vs Jayanalal Ramdas and others Matubhoy J and M.
1077-09 Malvi H M and R Thakordas Jaikisondas Desai and others vs Motiram Mathuradas and others T A Ghandy.
215-09 Bhaishanker K and G Hirachand Premji vs Harigovindas Nagindas Edgelow G W and Co
672-03 Bhaishanker K and G Ebji Oomersey vs Pragji Bhimji and others Pestonji R K and Co Jehangir G and B
814-08 Motichand and D Salebhoy Esoofally vs Abdul Hoossin Rajbhoy and others S B Mehta Motichandand D
320 10 Captain and V Arjun Vishram vs Keshowji Devkaram a firm Mulla and M.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Robertson).
Summary Suit for hearing in Chamber.

658-10 Mulji and K Hirabai Furdoonji Driver vs Nowroji Dadabhoy Chowman

Chamber matter for disposal in Court.

173-10 S J Judah Mahomed Begum and others vs Shaik Mahomed and others Edgelow G W and Jehangir G and B T A Ghandy.

For an exparte decree.

231-10 Smetham B and Co Ganesh Venkathe vs Dhonduba Pandurang Banker Khunderao L and M.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

638-08 Tyabji D and Co Balkrishna Shivlal and another vs Girdharlal Mulla and M.
1053-08 Ardeshir H D and Co Cursetji Dadabhoy Bhownagri vs Framji Nusserwanji Captain Payne and Co.
387-10 Jamshedji R and D F Frazer vs AM Frazer and another
63-09 Khunderao L and M Jadhouji Narayandas vs Virajlal Govindji and others Malvi H M and R Motichand and D Jeh G and B Little and Co
1066-08 Shroff D and D The Oriental Agency Coy Ld vs Wasoodev Narayen Kothare Chitnis M and M
941-09 Jamshedji R and D K M Kothare vs Mohanlal Poonjabhoy and others Edgelow G W and Co Smitham B and Co.
429-09 N B Vakil Narayen Ramji Chawan and others vs Dinanath Ramji Chawan M and M N B Vakil and another R and D Matu J and M.
72-09 Jamshedji R and D D Khemchad vs D Narandas and another Dickshit D and S.
486-09 Shamrao M and H Bomanji Norowji Karkaria vs Bhawanram Ramchandra Khunderao L and M.
368-08 Bickbell M and R Ramgopal Hiralal and another vs Nathmal Sardarmul and others Raghavaya B and N.
719-08 Smitham B and Co Herbert Le Gros Sinna vs J Caroline Sinnah and another.
675-08 In person Parmanand Motilal vs Girdher Madhowji and others.
914-07 Mulla and M R D Cooper vs Heerji Sons and Co a firm Payne and Co.
304-09 Khunderao L and M Sahyabhamabai vs R Narayen and others Little and Co.
213-03 Madhowji K and Co J Cooverji vs R Khetsey
710-07 Mathubhoy J and M Bhinbai vs Bai Gulabai widow Madhowji G and Co.
160-09 Thakordas and Co K Assar Virji vs The Shri Baldeo Mills Ltd and another Mulla and M.
633-06 Mathubhoy J and M The Advocate General of Bombay vs D Bhimsey and others Daphtary F and D Little and Co Captain and V
323-09 S B Mehta Tacker Bhimji Karar vs R Soonderdas and another Mansooklal J and H Motichand and D.
1049 08 Wadia G and Co N N Kothare vs Bai Amabai widow and others Chitni M and M In person.
548-10 Crawford B and Co Haji Jackeria Haji hmed Patel vs Vithaldas Sooderdas Khunderao L and M
134-10 Bicknell M and R R D Sethna vs Gangabai widow Chitnis M and M.
141-10 Little and Co. Nusserwanji Rustomji Mistry vs The United Sindh Spinning and Weaving Mills Limited Raghavaya B & N.
967-09 Raghuvaya B and N Mahomed Meherally and others vs Khatar Keshan Edgelow G W and Co.

It was certainly a good messenger who brought the news to your house that Ayer's Sarsaparilla makes the blood "rich and red." This means so much to those who are thin, pale, feeble, weak, and nervous. After Ayer's Sarsaparilla has cured you, carry the glad message to a friend or neighbor.

Perhaps you suffer from the effects of a warm climate. Prolonged warm weather seriously impairs the strength of many people. The digestion is slow, and the liver becomes sluggish. Impurities in the blood accumulate and cause that feeling of downheartedness and depression.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

is of the greatest use in such cases. Its purifying, strengthening, and upbuilding properties will be of inestimable value to you.

As now made, Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains no alcohol.

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas.

Be sure you get "AYER'S."

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"FULLER" Accumulators, Batteries, High Speed Trembler, non-Trembler Coils, Dry Cells as supplied to the British Post Office, National Telephone Co., and various Railway Companies, England.

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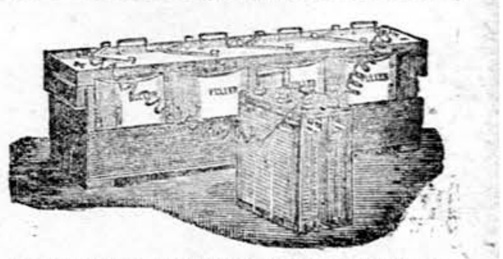

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BICHROMATE PASTE, ZINCS, CARBONS MERCURY AND ALL OTHER RENEWALS.

Insist on "FULLER" and "FULLER" the British make, and refuse all substitutes.

Sole Agent, India:—D. R. DADY.
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FOUR
WELL KNOWN REMEDIES.

RHEUMATISM
CAPITO BALM
(*Regd.*)

A new and very remarkable remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, and enlargements of the joints, lumbago, sciatica and all inflammatory diseases of kindred nature. For years we have been supplying Capito Balm to the people of this community; every day the sale increases, and we never yet had one single complaint regarding it. It is a salve which is really a wonder when it comes to curing stiffness, reducing swelling and the like. Price per Pot, As. 8.

CURELINE
(*Regd.*)

Is a perfect specific in all cases of GLEET, GONNORRHEA, and similar urinary ailments, and taken according to instructions effects a complete and lasting cure in one week. Price per bottle, Rs. 2-8.

COUGHS

Do you cough at nights? Do you have to sit up in bed to breathe? Are you troubled the livelong night through by a rasping, hacking, sharp cornered chunk in your throat? Every time you cough it seems as though your lungs were coming up? We can help you.

Odmans' Cough Elixir

will stop a severe cough in a very short time. At the same time it has a tonic action that aids greatly in throwing off your cold. Try for only Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

HEADACHE
TREZO TABLETS
(*Regd.*)

Give safe, prompt and positive relief for a nerve racking, head-splitting headache. They Cure any Headache—mild or severe headaches—acute or chronic headaches—sick, nervous or neuralgic headaches—are peedily relieved by these small, easy-to-take tablets. As. 12 per bottle.

Directions is enclosed with the bottle.

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co
No. 150 JOOMA MASJID, BOMBAY.

The N&C Raincoat

FOR WET OR SHINE
MARKS THE
WELL DRESSED

POROUS
HEALTHY AND
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LIGHT IN WEIGHT
SMART IN
APPEARANCE
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QUALITIES

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NICHOLSON'S RAINCOAT CO.
LIMITED.
BEAUMONT WORKS, ST. ALBANS.
And at 12 MOOR LANE, LONDON, E.C., and
JORDAN ST., KNOTT MILL, MANCHESTER.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday, 23rd August, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Lapwing	Comdr MacLean	Royal Navy
R I M S Northbrook	Comdr W B Huddleston	R I M
R I M S Hardinge	Comdr R Stocken	R I M
R I M S Investigator	Lieut Danson	Marine Survey of India...R I M
R I M S Palinarus	Lieut Danson	Marine Survey of India...R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Aug 24.

Budric	1613	Jones	G Jeewanji & Sons
Dumbarmoor	2331	Barton	Hill Son & Thomas
Flammingo	2150	Mackintosh	Cory Bros
Homayun	2154	Moloney	B & P S N & Co
Harport	2503	Lamb	T Morrison & Co
Kola	510	Morrison	M M & Co
Lowther Range	2468	Blance	P & O S N & Co
Landaura	2157	Peck	M M & Co
Mars	2236	Goodwin	M M & Co
Majidi	1857	Newby	B & P S N & Co
Najmi	2522	Hallet	E & A M Jeewanji
Rinaldo	2791	Pickering	James Findlay & Co
Shah Jehan	2566	Born	B & H S N & Co
Saifi	502	Willoughley	B & H S N & Co
Sanctoria	2378	Ward Andrem	Yuel & Co
Strathairly	4326	MacMahon	W&A Graham & Co
Sultan	2816	Grieve	A Strandis & Co
Sutherland	2277	Wallace	W & A Graham & Co
Schoenfels	3611	Rode	W & A Graham & Co
Zoroaster	2376	Wickham	W & A Graham & Co
Ismaila	2391	Fauvre	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Aug. 24.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
C&R City of Karachi	3563	Snow	Karachi	27 8	K Nixon & Co
G Hooseinee	993	Hughes	P Gulf	31 8	B & P S N & Co
H Feroozi	2006	Primrose	Jeddah	25 8	B & P S N & Co
K Engineer	3797	Lewellyn	Dunkirk	5 9	K Nixon & Co
L Mahanadi	547	Ahmed	Marmagoa	24 8	Bo S N Co Ld
M Indravati	513	Fakeera	Karachi	26 8	B S N Co Ld
N Strathroy	2806	Pattimore	Baltimore	27 8	R A Willis
P Lady Carrington	2489	Griffiths	Mostyn Docks	27 8	W & A Graham & Co
Q Alavi	2324	Gray	Jeddah	31 8	B & P S N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Koerber	3157	Foresti	Trieste	1-9	A L S N Co
2 Elysia	3930	Mitchell	Liverpool	25 8	W & A Graham & Co
3 Oolobaria	3436	Johnson	Java	29 8	M M & Co
8 Ceylon Maru	3142	Pyne	Kobe	26 8	N Y Kaisha
10&11 Assaye	4359	Jones	Shanghai	14-9	P & O S N & Co
12&13 Himalaya	3700	Spicer	London	27 8	P & O S N Co
14 Dwarka	759	Moxon	Busreh	25 8	M M & Co
16 Madura	1273	Bamber	Busreh	29 8	M M &Co

Offside Q

Islami	1604	Green	Repairing		B & P S N & Co

H W P D

Sabarmati	524	Shamsoodin	(Repairing)		Bo S N Co Ld
Kaveri	553	Mahomed	B'nager	23 8	Bo S N Co Ld
Bahaduri	829	Ahmed	N F	N F	Bo S N Co Ld
Ponani	552	Hoosein	N F	N F	Bo S N Co Ld
Netravati	699	Fakeera	Karachi	23 8	Bo S N Co Ld

30 ton Crane Dredger Kala 401 B P Trust.

H W V D

Lhasa	950	McDiarmid	Karachi	26 8	M M & Co

M W D D

Delhi	4785	Gordon	Shanghai	31 8	P & O S N & Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
	Majidi	Newby	Jeddah, Aug 10
	Schoenfels	Rode	Hamburg, July 23

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
	Markgraf	Michelsen	Zanzibar
	Austria	Raicich	Kobe
	Bezwada	Fry	Karachi
	Moltkefels	Eggert	Calcutta

The following vessel obtain her portclearance on Wednesday :—

Steamer Dwarka, Moxon, Persian Gulf.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Aug	Vessel	From
21	Matiana	Calcutta
21	Nairung	Calcutta
22	Dunera	Negapata

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY MAJOR H. E. E. PROCTER, A.D.C., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 25th August.

Extract from the Gazette of India Army Department, dated Simla the 12th August, 1910.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

No 635—Captain Henry Edward Edleston Procter, Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Viceroy, is granted the honorary rank of Major.

Dated 1st August, 1910.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjt., Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 24th August.

127 LECTURE.

A lecture will be delivered by Major A S Capper, General Staff in the Y M C A. Wodehouse Road on Monday, 29th instant, at 9-30 p. m.

Subject :—A Tour of the Manchurian Battlefields.

All members are invited to attend.

The following members are granted leave of absence for the periods stated against their names.

Corporal H. W Sheppard, for six months.

Gunner E. Martin, for three months.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut., R A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A

NOTICES.

The following match has been arranged:—

B. V. A. vs The Gloucestershire Regiment.

At Colaba on Sunday next 28th inst at 7 a.m.

The following team has been selected to represent the B. V. A.

Sergt Barker, Corple Clyne and Niven, Bombr Galdart, Gunners.

Green, Gubbins and Thomson, Sapr Finlay Reserve, Gr. Mitchell.

A meeting of the Regimental Committee will take place at the B. V. A. Club, to-morrow, 26th inst. at 7 p. m.

Business :—To arrange an entertainment.

(2) To settle the dates for camp.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V.D.

Bombay, 25th August.

660. Parade.—Wednesday the 24th inst. "G" Company Parade on the Maidan at 7-30 a. m.

664. Signalling.—To-day, Thursday the 25th inst., The Signalling Class will parade at 7 a.m. at the Cathedral High School.

665. The Viceroy's Prize Competition.—Intending competitors will please submit their names with entrance fees (Rs. 4) to the Adjutant by the 15th September. Conditions can be seen at Head-Quarters.

666. Parade.—Monday the 29th inst.—"G" Coy. Recruits Parade at 6 30 p. m. at the Cathedral High School.

II. Lecture at the Y. M. C. A, Wedhouse Road, at 9 30 p. m by Major A. S. Capper, General Staff.

Subject.—A Tour of the Manchurian Battlefields.

All members are invited to attend.

667. Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "F" Company :—

No. 6976, Vol J P Gomez.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

NOTICE.

WE beg to intimate that we have THIS DAY AUTHORISED Mr. LUDWIG SEYBATH, TO SIGN our Firm, per procuration.

A. BLASCHECK & CO.

Bombay, 25th August, 1910.

KULU FRUIT GARDENS of the Garh Estate. Proprietor, Colonel RENNICK, Bajaura, Kangra District, Panjab.

FINEST APPLES and PEARS, in SEPERATE BASKETS. 6lbs. of fruit at Rs. 2-8 per V. P. Post.

Write to SUPERINTENDENT.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned, on FRIDAY, the 2nd September, 1910, before 1 P M., for the right of "ERECTING A GRAND STAND," for spectators on the Esplanade Parade Ground, during the ensuing Triangular Cricket Matches.

Each Tender to be accompanied by Rs. 200 as earnest money.

Further particulars and conditions, will be given on application to the Superintendent of Esplanade.

The Executive Engineer, Presidency, reserves the right to reject all or any Tenders.

E. M. PROES, A. M. Inst., C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 23rd August, 1910.

D. H. DAVISON, D. D. S.,
AMERICAN DENTAL SURGEON.
LANSDOWNE HOUSE,
Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

Poona Office : 6, LOTHIAN ROAD.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.
ESTABLISHED 1870.

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CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

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MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
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BRAND	Rs.	a.	p.	
SnowFlake, 150 deg	6	8	2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg	6	8	2	" "
Chester, 125 deg	5	0	2	" "
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg	4	12	2	" "
Monkey, 125 deg	4	8	2	" "
Elephant, 125 deg	4	3	0	per two tins.
" 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3	9	0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

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Cheapest Dealers in
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For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attentions Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd Bombay, and Mr. B KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

FRESH FLOWERS.

BEST FLORAL TRIBUTES on funeral occasions. Wreaths, Crosses, Bridal bouquets of Orange Blossoms and Sprays. Bouquets, Garlands, Fancy Floral Baskets, Cut Flowers, Button-holes, made to orders. Fruit, Flowering and Foliage plants, palms, etc. PRICES MODERATE. Orders received day and night.

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SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS.—A few of the above celebrated pianos for SALE as bargains, condition perfect and fully warranted for same period as new instruments.

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MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary characters should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should no be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 25th August 1910.

CAVALRY AND ITS WORK.

AFTER the close of the Boer War it appeared as though Cavalry thenceforward were to become Mounted Infantry, pure and simple, and carry a sword merely on ceremonial parades. Because there was little use for Cavalry, as such, in South Africa some commanders—and these not a few—jumped to the conclusion that the day of the Cavalry was over. It was declared that of all our troops the Cavalry stood most in need of a complete revolution in its ideas and training; and nothing was considered to have been more conclusively proved by the war than the necessity for training Cavalry to depend on the rifle rather than on the sword and lance. This, because in South Africa, in the guerilla stage, that is, it was found necessary to discard the lance altogether and to issue rifles to the Cavalry. The opportunities for using the steel were so few, we were told, and "its employment demanded a combination of circumstances so rarely found in modern war, that it was decided that under our new scheme of training the Cavalry soldier was to be taught that his rifle was his first and most trustworthy weapon and that the sword was to occupy a lower place, while the lance was to be done way with altogether." If, in South Africa, we had been fighting all the time, against trained soldiers, the above quoted sentences would never have been written. For it was only when we had to deal with rapidly moving, isolated bands of farmers and burghers that the value of the rifle came so prominently into recognition and the uselessness of the sword and lance asserted itself. But war with the Boers was not "modern war" or anything like it. And no war between European nations will ever resemble it. Still the progress of that struggle taught many lessons, including lessons of temporary value only. The necessity for arming Cavalry with the rifle was one of this category. And, though, we may be accused of having thrown away the lessons of the Boer war, we may be sure that the Military authorities made a great mistake when they issued "Cavalry Training 1904" and declared that "Cavalry must now be considered not only the eyes of an army and the arm by which a demoralised enemy can best be destroyed, but, equipped with the new short rifle, it will take a part in war which it never has been able to take, or, indeed, expected to take in the past."

It took three years for the Army Council to discover that the later stages of the Boer war were not war at all, but a campaign of extirmination, and that its conditions were such as would never attend a war with French or Turk or Russian. So in 1907 another edition of "Cavalry Training" was issued, in which it was laid down that "it must be accepted as a principle that the rifle, effective as it is, cannot replace the effect produced by the speed of the horse, the magnetism of the charge and the terror of cold steel." The change was not approved by numbers of officers; but they had learnt the lesson of South Africa only, and although three years have elapsed since the change was made, we find some still left who would again endeavour to reduce Cavalry to the status of Mounted Infantry. Prominent among these is a writer in "Blackwood" who takes the somewhat misleading "nom de guerre" of "Duffadar," and who protests that though our Cavalry is not actively discouraged from using their rifles, no attempt is made to emphasise the necessity for training the men fully and thoroughly in dismounted work, for screening duties and they are taught that as this phase is likely to end in a Cavalry combat, they are to be ready to concentrate at any moment and assume a vigorous offensive. He protests that it is the fashion of the day to decry the lessons of the Boer War, especially in respect to the matter of Cavalry armament and training, because the war was abnormal. It did not require a soldier to make that discovery whatever the fashion of the day may be. The war was abnormal in every sense of the word and neither we nor any other nation will ever again have anything approaching it. Why then train our men merely for abnormal conditions? Is it not better to train them to meet troops such as our own and trained as we are now training them?

Yet, exclaims "Duffadar," the lesson has been lost on us, though we paid two hundred millions to acquire it. He thinks it would have been cheap at the price if we had appreciated it. For, says he, in any European war we are almost certain to be in numerical inferiority. If we waged war against any European nation, we should, if we depended upon our army alone. But it is only in case of an invasion, which seems as far off as ever, that we should have the slightest desire or necessity to adopt Boer tactics and only that in case the enemy's operations developed as ours developed in South Africa. Yet that is what he overlooks and would have our men as the Boers were, for they succeeded in many encounters against us, exclaiming: It is strange how blind we have been to possibilities and power latent in the rifle. And he would have us remember that it succeeded as it did in South Africa, though employed without knowledge or training or appreciation. "What it might achieve in the hands of well mounted, well trained and dashing Cavalry, it strains the imagination to picture." Doubtless ; but where is the Cavalry which could "dash" with a rifle and what cavalryman is a marksman and a horse-master as well? The Boers were both marksmen and horse-masters, but they were not trained soldiers. And war with them was not war as it is understood and likely to be engaged in in Europe. Not even in India can war be so abnormal—as it was in South Africa. No, the Cavalry must forget the hand-book of 1904 to which the authorities stumbled forgetful of the fact that the Boer War was not the last one to be fought. They must be the eyes of the army first and the strategic service of reconnaissance must be expected to "culminate in a tactical collision in which success will depend on the assumption of a vigorous mounted offensive in co-operation with the guns. On such occasions dismounted work will have but negative results" as Cavalry Training of 1907 has it.

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DON'T. FOR many years the inhabitants of Bombay have hired their dwellings in a sort of lottery in which the chances of good sanitation were, to a large extent, against them. There was no means of ascertaining the sanitary history of any house or hotel ; owner and house-agent were banded against the enquirer, and in spite of occasional revelations, we are still without any official inspection of hotels and boarding-houses. In a lecture delivered in the hall of the Y. M. C. A. by Dr. Bentley, an officer on special duty to enquire into the incidence of malaria in Bombay, the speaker gave his hearers some very sound advice. To those who may be obliged to live in malarious localities, he recommended quinine and the mosquito net. The very thorough overhaul that Bombay is undergoing at the hands of Dr. Bentley and his assistants must have furnished a large amount of information which, if open to the citizens, would prove invaluable when looking for houses. Such information would be well worth a fee, which most people would gladly pay for the security it would give them. A great many houses in this city have a very evil history, which it is nobody's business to repeat, and a new tenant may find himself saddled with a lease before he is able to find out the truth. No one knows better than the staff of our Health Department how much pressure must be applied to many wealthy house-owners before they can be got to carry out the most necessary work on their premises, which are all the time crowded with tenants. But if these owners knew that this information was open, for a moderate fee, to all persons applying, they would probably give more attention to their property. Eighteen years ago the *Lancet* set on foot a Special Commission on sanitation in relation to the law and practice of house-letting, and a thousand invitations were sent to house-agents and surveyors in different parts of the country, resulting in a mass of information, much of it of a very valuable kind. In an able summary the *Lancet* recommended a plan that had already been put in successful action in Eastbourne, "where the local authority offers to grant certificates to landlords if the houses come up to their standard of excellence ; and houses so certificated are put upon the register of the local authority."

The *Lancet*, however, advocates compulsory registration for hotels, lodging and boarding-houses, which should be renewed annually. There is one other source of danger to which too much attention cannot be given. The Indian domestic servant, in and out of doors, by reason of his ignorance and his prejudice combined, is a constant menace to the community in which he lives. His sense of smell is defective, his general power of observation exceedingly small and his views on certain questions of sanitation are appalling. He will deliberately uncover the well or open the water tank which his employer has closed and in defence will say that the water to be pure must "see the sun," and he can only be entrusted with the change of food and cooking under the strictest supervision. Until his habits are changed the progress of hygienists will always be imperfect and as there is no school for these people, their employers must take them in hand and by precept, example, and if need be, by punishment, get them into rational and orderly habits. But those people are sufficiently civilised and sufficiently educated to submit to the discipline that has brought about these desirable results. In Bombay we are deficient in both qualifications.

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TEA AND COFFEE IN INDIA. THE Commercial Department of the Government issue two short reports on tea and coffee growing in India during 1909. In each instance it has to state, by way of introduction, however, that all figures given are more or less approximate only, owing to the reluctance of some planters to supply information and their indifference to the value of statistical returns. Subject to this qualification it is stated that tea was picked on 520,642 acres and yielded a total production of 262,560,668 lbs., of which of course, Assam had the greatly preponderating share with 174,851,802lbs. The production of Burma is given separately, the reason being that in that province nearly the whole of the produce of the gardens is converted into letpet, wet pickled tea which is eaten as a condiment. During 1909, Burma produced 242,045 lbs. of letpet but only 4,230lbs. of leaf tea. The total number of plantations returned in India is 5,890, those in Eastern Bengal averaging about 470 acres and those in Bengal 300, while in Madras and the United Provinces the area falls to about 120. Altogether since 1885 the area of cultivation has increased by 95 per cent. and it is a noteworthy fact that during the same period the production has increased by 267 per cent. Exportation by sea during the year now reported increased by 15,44,458 lbs., direct shipments to the United kingdom increasing by over 12 million pounds. On the other hand, direct shipments to Russia decreased by about eight million pounds or 44 per cent.

Important changes have been made in regard to the coffee returns. The first is that each report now will cover the period ending June 30 of each year, instead of the calender year, the advantage gained being that in future each report will cover one complete coffee season instead of portions of two. Also the returns are now confined to Southern India. Coffee is grown also in Burma, Assam and Bombay, but the production has become so limited, the average aggregate area and yield of these provinces for the five years prior to 1908 having been only 250 acres and 8,800lbs., that it has not been thought worth while to continue statistics. Even in Southern India the cultivation of coffee is by no means general ; it is confined for the most part to a limited area in the elevated regions above the south-western coast, the coffee lands of Mysore, Coorg and of the Madras districts of Malabar and the Nilgiris, comprising about 90 per cent. of the whole area under the plant ; and even in some of these districts, coffee is in places giving way to tea or, where the altitude is not prohibitive, to rubber. More than half of the 90 per cent. is in Mysore where there were 102,903 acres in 1908-09; Coorg had 44,316 acres, while the Nilgiris and Malabar had between them some 33,000 acres. Madura, Salem and Coimbatore are the other districts in Madras in which the industry exists, and coffee is also grown to an appreciable extent in Travancore and Cochin. The area of the coffee crop has been gradually decreasing since 1896, and the year under report saw a further reduction of 1,816 acres on those estates for which reports were received. The crop itself has fluctuated as judged by the exports which absorb the bulk of it, a good year being generally followed by a bad one. The unreasonable rains of 1906-7 were general in the coffee growing districts and the export was then reduced by one-half. There was in the following year some return towards normal figures, but in 1908-9 again, while the return is about 30 per cent. higher than that of 1906-7, it is much below the total of 1907-8. Consequently exports to the United Kingdom and France, which are the two principal markets, showed a heavy decrease. The United Kingdom took 10,045,392 lbs. compared with 17,677,072 in the previous year, while France received 9,618,448lbs. compared with 14,832,048lbs.

KHOSHAL PASI, a notorious dacoit, on whose head Government had placed a reward of Rs. 1,000 has been captured in Kheri district.

BISHOP Copleston is expected to return from sick leave early in November for the consecration of the Rev. George Westcott as Bishop of Lucknow.

HIS HIGHNESS the Nizam's Government has been pleased to sanction the payment of one lakh of rupees as subscription towards the joint Memorial of His late Majesty King Edward the Seventh.

The Government of India have altered the orders of 1906 on the subject of subsidies to be given to the port of Chittagong, and have decided with the concurrence of the Secretary of State to sanction a further grant of five and a half lakhs from the Imperial revenues for the improvement of the port. There is nothing new in the announcement that the Secretary of State has sanctioned five and a half lakhs rupees towards the cost of improving Chittagong port. The amount was provided in the current year's budget which was made public last March and the further sanction for it that has since arrived is only formal.

LORD GLADSTONE, laying the foundation stone of the Transvaal University College, paid a tribute to the efficiency of education in the Transvaal.

THE Admiralty has decided upon an important extension, to cost £25,000, of the new torpedo factory just completed at Fort Matilda, on the Clyde.

WELL known airmen, it is announced, will, weather permitting, make flights on aeroplanes, airships and dirigibles at the Crystal Palace every Tuesday, commencing this month.

TAKEN seriously ill with enteric fever during the Bisley meeting, Colour-Sergeant Grett, the crack Canadian shot, has died in the Connaught Hospital.

ACCORDING to the "Journal de Bruxelles," Baron Descamps, Belgain Minister of Science and Art, has handed in his resignation to the King for personal reasons.

SIR W. G. ARMSTRONG, Whitworth and Company are contracting for the construction of a cruiser for the Chinese Government, says a Reuter's Peking wire, similar to that being built for China by Messrs. Vickers, Sons and Maxim.

THE *Great Western Railway Magazine* relates the following incident in connection with the funeral of King Edward VII. The last train into Windsor before the funeral was the Royal funeral train itself, hauled by engine "King Edward." The first train from Windsor after the funeral should have been hauled by an engine which for the moment, could not be used as it was shut in a siding. It was decided that the first of three engines that had just arrived from Slough to work return specials with his Majesty's guests should be utilised. It was not known which of the three it would be, but when the first engine arrived at the platform and was placed on the out-going Royal train it was found to be "King George."

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE. Florence Nightingale ! I have heard this name from my early childhood, and it seized my imagination almost before I knew anything of its owner. It is a name, a poet might have chosen for twining his sweet fancies around it, and her deeds answer to her name. Her life of quiet heroism first revealed to the world the possibilities of a good soul ministering to the sick. Her splendid example metamorphosed the very conception of nursing. It struck the death-knell of the Gamps and the Prigs, hirelings who brought a hard, unfeeling, heart to their work, and worried their charge with rough treatment. The proposal to inter the bones of Florence Nightingale in Westminster Abbey emanated from an honourable instinct. But her own instinct was more true and natural that prompted the wish that she should be laid by the side of her own parents under the green turf in a country churchyard. I doubt if her simple thoughts could have betrayed her even for a moment into the hope or desire for a stately ceremonial, and a place in the Abbey with the illustrious dead. Such ambition can never harmonize with the moral majesty of a life made beautiful by humility and simplicity by quiet devotion and wonderful self-sacrifice, impelled thereto by love and pity for the soldier, who was exposed to terrible privations in the Crimea.

THE ADVERTISING AGE. When she went forth on her grand mission, England was not flooded, as now, with cheap and illustrated newspapers, outrivalling one another in sensationalism, dealing in the fashionable trivialities of the moment, and setting a high value upon them, giving a factitious importance to the ambitious, pushful, man, elbowing his way to notoriety and caring not how he trod upon the toes of his neighbours in his progress. Worst of all, a section of latter-day journalism panders to the passions of the multitude, in its eagerness to catch their ha'-pennies. It furnishes its readers with a minute record, by word and picture, of the basest criminal. The more horrible his crime, the greater the prominence given to his career and exploits. If it had been the lot of Florence Nightingale to live in the garish light of publicity which obtains in this advertising age, as Sir George Clarke has called it,—in the light which throws a glamour round brass, and brummagem, and baseness, her praises would have been sounded far and wide by many a brazen trumpet, her portrait would have been familiar to all the world, and who knows, but that such advertisement might have infused in her character an alloy of conscious merit and a discordant note of self applause ! Had her nature been capable of receiving its bias from the effect of sounding brass and cymbal, she might have thought of the glory of being enshrined in the Valhalla of of the British nation, and she might have omitted from her will the direction that she should be buried by the side of her own. If in the absence of any such explicit direction, she had been buried in the Abbey, a state funeral, with its pomp and ceremony, would have jarred upon my own conception of a simple, homely, and quietly beautiful life.

NURSING THE ORIENTAL IDEA. The Western idea of nursing among my countrymen is but a plant of very recent growth, and, again, it is confined only to the upper and enlightened classes. Not so very long ago, even among them, as it is still among the millions, nursing the sick was an art unknown. The masses have no faith in it, and have their own conceit of what the treament should be. The scene in the sick chamber of the ordinary native would be ludicrous, were it not so pitiful. When the illness is serious, the room is crammed with a multitude of sisters and cousins and aunts, in addition to the gossips, of the entire neighbourhood. The ties of kindred, be it known to my Western readers, are very strong among us, especially the poor and the lowly, as also are the obligations of neighbourliness. We have a favourite saying, "Our neighbours are our fathers and mothers," and we try, to act up to it. The sick room is scrupulously closed, as it is believed that the outside air, like the east wind, can blow no good. The room, which in the best of circumstances may be insufficiently ventilated, is thus made terribly close and stuffy, and the evil is aggravated by the presence of so many friends and relations. The patient is over-powered with attentions ; every one around him is so kind and so eager to help. The oldest cronies will take up the best position in the room, namely, on the sick bed. The accumulated sorrows of age have made them pessimistic, and they will exchange among themselves remarks about the condition of the patient which, though meant to be kindly, are scarcely reassuring. They will peer wisely into his face, and will give an ominous shrug to their shoulders, as much as to say, whatever your modern medicoes may think, they know what they know. They will adduce instances of friends and relations who had never recovered from the same illness, and the patient will answer them with a groan. Although they are satisfied that, to put it in their own vernacular, "the rupee is bad, and can not pass current," they will not abandon all hope, nevertheless, if their own specifics were tried. If some one were to interpose the remark that the doctors had prescribed such and such treatment, they will exclaim with infinite scorn, "The doctors, beshrew them, have brought the dear man to such a sorry pass, and you still have faith in them ! Why, he did not get so bad, until the doctors were called in, and they administered their vile potions to him. They are heartless men, these modern doctors of yours, and are ever ready with their knife! What have they to lose, if they kill their patients ? " And they enforce their argument by quoting a number of instances. These dear souls are full to overflowing of the kindness that kills, and if the victim of their loving attentions dies, they are still there to point the terrible moral. The lower classes are the willing victims of wrong and ignorant treatment, to which they cling with the marvellous tenacity of the Oriental for all that is sanctified by age and custom.

RELIGION AND SEDITION. The Government have not moved a day too soon in warning the incendiaries who have perverted the Ganpati festival for the dissemination of a propaganda calculated to bring the Government into hatred and contempt. The authorities are resolved that the perversion of a purely religious celebration to seditious purposes must be sternly checked. I can not agree with those who think that the melas ought to have been absolutely prohibited. I rather think the Government have used a wise forbearance in first giving a warning to them to be on their good behaviour. If they persist, however, in singing inflammatory songs and organizing seditious discourses, then their absolute prohibition will be the only way of suppressing the evil. Till within the last twenty years, the festival was not marked by public celebrations on an extensive scale. No grand processions was organized, as in recent years, with its accompaniments of music and dancing and acrobatic feats. The pageantry has assumed its present proportions markedly since the Hindu-Mahomedan riots of a dozen years ago. The Hindus belonging to the lower orders were then piqued to emulate their moslem neighbours. If the latter could arrest the public attention during the Mahomedan festival by making it so very demonstrative, why should they not invest the Ganpati celebrations with similar pomp and eclat ? There was also a desire that this festival should act as a counter-attraction to those Hindus who used to take an active part in the Tabut procession, dancing in front of the Tabuts, and shouting the formulas about the martyrs with, perhaps, greater vigour and vehemence than the Mahomedans themselves. The increased importance given to the Ganpati festival was welcome, no doubt, to the incendiary who was thus able to employ his machinations with greater effect. From a purely religious observance, it was first made to assume a historical purpose, which glided easily and naturally into a seditious propaganda. Songs were composed, dwelling on the exploits of Sivaji and other patriots, and they were freely interspersed with dark hints and innuendoes against the alien and his rule. These things were allowed to go on for fifteen years in Bombay, Poona and other centres in the Presidency, and no notice was taken of them, because their dangerous development was not foreseen. The mischief-maker has thus had a long start. It is only recently that the Government have learnt that popular disaffection, in whatever form it showed itself, should be nipped in the bud.

DION.

PRICES AND POLITICS.

A Study from India.

IN the journal of the Royal Colonial Institute, Sir Bampfylde Fuller writes thus on the prices and politics in India :—

It is a very suggestive consideration that the four years 1906 to 1910, during which India has been disturbed by a restlessness which here and there has broken out into active sedition, have also been marked by such a sudden, general, and continuous rise in the prices of food grains as her people have not endured since the times of the Mutiny. There is no intention of implying that sedition sprang from domestic hardship and from this alone; and that during the last six months we have heard less of it simply because prices have fallen. The spread of an anti-British campaign during the first portion, and its decline during the second portion of this period, can indeed be explained by the very remarkable change that occurred in the attitude taken by the State towards it. At the outset the policy was to conciliate—even to condone—and the enforcement of the ordinary law was actually discouraged. The results were alarming; and during the last two years the efforts of the ill-disposed have been met by measures of severe repression. Special laws have been passed; special tribunals have been instituted. Large numbers of educated men have been brought to trial and sentenced: large numbers are still under trial. Not a few editors have been condemned to long terms of imprisonment. This radical change of policy accounts for the waxing and waning of courage openly to attack the State. But during these four years the spirit of sedition probably gained a good deal of strength from the consciousness that it could appeal to the vague feelings of discontent which are naturally and inevitably aroused by domestic troubles.

The first open act of anti-British hostility was the proclamation of the boycott. This took place in the autumn of 1905 and synchronised with a sudden rise in the price of food grain. We have heard little of seditious outrage since the end of 1909. It was then that prices fell, after your years' continuance of rates such as in the past have marked years of famine. Sedition is still without doubt burning below the surface; but since the end of 1909 it has not flamed.

The three years that preceded 1905 were of normal conditions, and their prices offer a fair average as a standard of comparison. The rice that occurred towards the end of 1905 was most marked in the rice districts of Bengal. The rice crop was poor ; but the shortage did not approach the failure which in the past has been associated with famine, and the country presented none of the appearances of a famine-stricken land. By 1906 the rice in prices spread over the whole of India, ranging from 25 to 30 per cent. In Upper India and Madras to 50 per cent. and even more in Bengal and Bombay. The rice continued during 1907, and reached its maximum during 1908, when over a large portion of the country the people had to pay for their food 80 per cent. more than during the three years 1902 to 1904. During both 1907 and 1908 prices actually equalled or exceeded those of the severest famines of the preceding generation. It was not until the second half of 1909 that they began to trend downwards. By the commencement of 1910 they had fallen to within 20 per cent. above the triennial average, and they are now but little above normal except in Madras.

At the beginning of the four years it was in Bengal that consumers suffered most acutely. The price of rice in Dacca—the capital of Eastern Bengal—rose in 1906 by 68 per cent., maintained itself at this pitch during 1907 and 1908, and continued 50 per cent. above the average until well into 1909. In Patna—the chief town of Western Bengal—the rise, beginning at 46 per cent., reached 106 per cent. during 1908. In Upper India barley is the most suitable index ; it is the food of the poorer classes and is less affected than wheat by the fluctuations of the export trade. During 1906 it rose in price by 50 per cent, at Allahabad and by 46 per cent. at Delhi, and continued to be as expensive during 1907. The crops of 1908 were very short, and prices bounded upward at both places to 80 per cent. above the average. They did not approach the normal till the end of 1909. In the Peninsula, where millet is the food grain in most general use, the rise, beginning at 40 per cent., reached 70 per cent. during 1908. A fall set in a little earlier than elsewhere—with the commencement of 1909. But in the south prices harden again and in Madras they are still 50 per cent. above the average.

Rain fails in India from time to time and the people have all become acquainted with the bitterness of famine prices. But, outside the tract of peninsular India known as the Deccan, never have they known this bitterness so prolonged. The great famine of 1896-97 affected prices during two years only. The hardship which commenced in 1906 continued over four successive years, during which food cost the people (on a rough average for the whole country) 45 per cent., 70 per cent., 45 per cent., and 30 per cent, more than their ordinary outlay. In the arid lands of the Deccan failing rain has been known to keep prices much above normal for five years at a time ; but this tract is not densely inhabited and its people are inured to privation.

During 1908 (as has already been stated) crops were very short in parts of northern and central India ; but elsewhere, during these four years, there was no widespread failure of harvest. For the farming classes high prices compensate for short crops, and are, of course, an advantage if crops are normal. Village people, then, hardly felt the dearness, and they have shown few signs of a change of feeling towards the Government. The literate classes, which mostly subsist upon fixed incomes, suffered grievously ; and it was from these classes that the party of sedition was able to recruit its agents. Many hundreds of schoolmasters, many thousands of clerks, in Government and commercial employ, do not draw more than £2 a month ; indeed, £1 a month suffices to engage the least efficient kind of clerical assistant Family responsibilities are in India very wide, and in addition to wife and children, most men have poor relations to support, the number of whom is proportionate to the amount of the patron's income. When prices are normal a clerk on £2 a month or less will spend as much as 40 per cent, of his income in the purchase of food. If prices rise by 50 per cent. his margin (often largely appropriated to the education of his sons) is reduced in like proportion. A salary of £1 10s. a month (quite a common rate), after meeting the food bill, would provide only 12s. instead of 18s. for other expenditure. Small though this difference may appear to us, in India, it would necessitate a complete readjustment of the standard of living. Petty officials in Government employ have been granted extra allowances, which have mitigated their hardships, though not completely remedying them. But to the large number of clerks and schoolmasters in private employ has been vouchsafed no such alleviation. And, living idly upon the land, there is a host of rent-chargers whose incomes are fixed by their leases. Over large portions of India, and especially in Bengal, the land, sufficiently productive, is let several times over, since a tenant find no more agreeable means of turning agricultural profits to his advantage than by leasing his land and enjoying leisure. It is not uncommon to find a long chain of tenants, one the other each having no more substantial connection with the land than to receive a fixed rent-charge from it. A rent-charge which suffices for household expenses when food is procurable at ordinary prices may fail even to provide subsistence if they rise abnormally. The leisured classes must have been very hard hit.

The cause of this extraordinary dearness is under official investigation. As already stated, there was no such failure of crops as would explain it. The rise of food prices may illustrate the danger, in a closely populated country, of substituting on a large scale non-food crops, such as cotton and jute, for food crops. In Bengal jute has been spreading widely at the expense of rice. If the production of grain is brought down to a point where it normally only just suffices to meet necessary consumption, a small deficiency may produce a great rise in price. Grain is still so cheap in India that there is no profit in importing it until it actually commands famine prices ; and accordingly the people can look for no assistance from other countries until their circumstances have reached the extremity of hardship. On the other hand the rise may illustrate the ill-effects of a redundancy of rupees. For the last fifteen years the rupee has been a token coin—worth as a coin 50 per cent. more than as bullion—and the amount of coin current no longer suffers continuous reduction by the withdrawal of rupees for use as silver. During the export season rupees are in great demand, and the Government is pressed to coin them—and has been coining them—very liberally. But a coinage which is no more than sufficient when trade is active may be redundant when trade declines, and a general rise in prices would be the natural result. Of late the issue of fresh rupees from the mints has been stopped, and large quantities have been withdrawn from the currency and secluded in the Government reserves.

WRECK OF THE "BEDFORD."

POSITION NOW SEEMS HOPELESS.

Salvage Prevented by Bad Weather.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 23.

Reuter wires from Tokio that the "Bedford" was steaming nineteen knots, when she struck. The three accompanying warships were to starboard.

Heavy seas are pounding the "Bedford" to-day. There is almost a fleet of Japanese warships and salvage vessels hovering round, waiting for the typhoon to subside.

The British flagship sent wireless messages to the British Embassy and the Japanese Admiralty. The reply came most promptly that vessels were rushing out from the Japanese ports.

There is still hope for the "Bedford," but her position is most grave.

LONDON, AUGUST 24.

Reuter wires from Tokio that Admiral Winsloe has sent a wireless message to the Japanese Admiralty, that the position of the "Bedford," appears to be hopeless. Bad weather has prevented assistance being rendered.

A POLITICAL CANARD.

Land Purchase in Morocco.

LONDON, AUGUST 23.

Reuter wires from Tangier that diplomatic circles there are excited over the reported American purchase of a portion of Anghera, including the mountains of Gibel Musa, the position being strategically equal to Gibraltar. Politically it is the most important purchase for years. The report has caused uneasiness, particularly in Spain, where it is thought to block the latter's plans in Morocco.

Later messages state that the purchase is not important. A Moor, a naturalised American, is negotiating to buy two small pieces of land in Anghera.

MR. ROOSEVELT.

Pleased with Mr. Taft's Statement.

LONDON, AUGUST 23.

Mr. Roosevelt is leaving Oyster Bay for a fortnight's stumping in the country. He has expressed pleasure at Mr. Taft's statement, which, he says, makes the situation perfectly clear.

LONDON, AUGUST 24.

Mr. Taft's letter is regarded as one of Mr. Roosevelt's greatest triumphs, and as a humiliation for Mr. Sherman. Mr. Taft suggested that Mr. Sherman suppressed a telegram, outlining Mr. Taft's views, prior to his election as temporary chairman of the Saratoga State Convention.

SAILORS' CONGRESS.

Little Prospect of a Strike.

LONDON, AUGUST 23.

Reuter wires from Copenhagen that the International Congress of Sailors and Firemen has opened. There are forty delegates, representing 150,000 employees in the carrying trade, 35,000 dock labourers, 27,000 seamen, and 113,000 railway servants.

LATER.

Reuter wires from Copenhagen that the question of an International strike in support of the British sailors' demands has not been placed on the programme. Should the question be raised, it will probably be rejected, as it is understood that only the American delegates are supporting the British.

AMERICAN FOREST FIRES.

Grave Fears for Soldiers' Safety.

LONDON, AUGUST 24.

Official reports from Wallace, Idaho, state that fifty-six bodies have been discovered in Independence Creek, Murray.

Grave fears are entertained regarding the fate of three hundred militia, who were fighting the fire in the white pine forests, of Northern Idaho; also regarding six hundred soldiers at Thompson Falls.

AMBULANCE MANŒUVRES.

Realistic Exercises at Home.

LONDON, AUGUST 24.

Realistic manoeuvres were carried out by the Army Medical Corps during a battle in Wiltshire yesterday. There were three thousand casualties, and officers affixed labels to their men, indicating the place and nature of supposed wounds, with directions whether they were to sit or lie in the ambulance, for conveyance to the Clearing Hospital, which is a new feature. Stretcher-bearers rendered first aid, according to directions on the labels. The search for the wounded continued throughout the night by the aid off acetylene lamps. Combatants wore identity discs.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, AUGUST 24.

The death is announced of Sir George Robson Palmer.

[Sir George Robson Palmer, the second Baronet, was born in 1849 and succeeded his father in 1907. He generally resided in Italy]

ANNEXATION OF KOREA BY JAPAN.

Officially Notified to Russia.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 24.

The "Times" correspondent telegraphs from St. Petersburg that M. Motono to-day called at the Foreign Office notifying the conclusion of a treaty between Japan and Korea and the annexation of Korea. It had been hoped that Japan would refrain from this apparently superfluous measure, but Russia will not object.

LATER.

Reuter wires from Tokio that the Convention for the annexation of Korea by Japan has been signed and will be proclaimed on the 30th August.

TWO ENGLISH TOURISTS ARRESTED.

Charge of Photographing Forts.

LONDON, AUGUST 24.

Two Englishmen named Brandon and Trench, travelling with tourist tickets, have been imprisoned at Emden. It is alleged that they were photographing fortifications at Borkum. Documents and photographs have been sent to the military authorities at Leipzig and an enquiry has been opened to ascertain whether the men are to be charged with espionage or trespassing.

MONTENEGRO FESTIVITIES.

Austrian Emperor's Present.

LONDON, AUGUST 24.

Cetinje telegrams state that King Emmanuel and King Ferdinand yesterday reviewed three thousand troops clad in khaki uniforms of Russian cut, replacing the national costume. Emperor Francis Joseph has presented Princess Milena with a carriage, horses and stable equipment.

BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY IN ENGLAND.

Proposed Factory at Kidderminster.

LONDON, AUGUST 24.

The Mayor of Kidderminster, presiding at a meeting of two hundred farmers, yesterday, said a beet sugar factory with a capital of £90,000 would be erected in 1911 if contracts were obtained from farmers to grow ten thousand acres. Many of the audience signed contracts.

DECAY IN AMERICA.

Problem of Cities and Country.

LONDON, AUGUST 24.

Mr. Roosevelt, speaking at Utica, dwelt on the problems of conservation and the betterment of public life. He said there were ugly signs of a tendency to decay in American civilisation, but fortunately public interest had been aroused. He referred to the problems of cities which were growing at the expense of the country, and said the career of the farmer and farm labourers should be made equally attractive and remunerative as careers in a city.

AMERICAN ELECTION TACTICS.

Ex-Congressman Arrested.

LONDON, AUGUST 24.

A telegram from Franklin, Pennsylvania, states that Mr. Sibley, an ex-Congressman, has been arrested on a charge of conspiracy to debauch voters. Mr. Sibley withdrew his candidature for Congress when it was discovered that he had spent £3,500 to secure nomination.

MR. TAFT'S TARIFF REFORM.

Fair Profits and no Extortion.

LONDON, AUGUST 24.

Reuter telegraphs from Washington that Mr. Taft's chief plank in the approaching Congressional campaign will be a further revision of tariff. He does not propose to upset business by wholesale alterations, but recommends that individual schedules should be considered separately and refrained on a scientific basis. Only a fair profit will be allowed to the American producer and extortion will no longer be tolerated. This is regarded as a very shrewd move to conciliate insurgent and regular Republicans.

WARSHIPS FITTED WITH MOTORS.

Successful Experiments.

LONDON, AUGUST 24.

The Admiralty have long been experimenting with motors. The gunboat "Rattler" was fitted with them and details have been perfecting for two years. She is now stationed at Portsmouth for instructional purposes with a selected staff.

The success of the experiments has convinced the Admiralty of the great possibilities of the system and they hope to begin installing new engines in small cruisers before they take up battleships.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

LONDON, AUGUST 24.

The cruiser "Defence" will convey the Duke of Connaught to the Cape.

GREEK CHURCH AND THE PORTE.

Defiant Attitude of the Patriarchate.

THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.

LONDON, AUGUST 24.

Constantinople correspondents state that the Greek Patriarchate is defying the prohibition of Government against the meeting of the National Assembly of the Greek Church to discuss the question of churches and schools in Macedonia which it considers detrimental to Greeks and favouring Bulgarians. It has been decided to proceed with elections to the Assembly which are already progressing in the provinces.

NEW CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN FOR INDIA.

Rev. Raffaele Presutti's Appointment.

LONDON, AUGUST 24.

His Holiness the Pope has ratified the appointment of Rev. Raffaele Presutti as Military Chaplain of India and Vicar Apostolic of Aden. The selection is important, because France and Spain put forward candidates.

NEW CANTON OPIUM TAXES.

Protest against Malpractice.

LONDON, AUGUST 24.

Reuter wires from Hongkong that Canton opium merchants have petitioned the Viceroy against the Manager of the Licence Monopoly importing and selling opium clandestinely without the payment of the new taxes.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, AUGUST 24.

Gloucester has beaten Northampton at Bristol by eight wickets.

Surrey has beaten Kent at the Oval by 71 runs.

The match between Lancashire and Derby has been abandoned owing to rain.

RACING AT HOME.

The Great Ebor Handicap.

LONDON, AUGUST 24.

The Great Ebor Handicap was run at York this afternoon with the following result:—

Claretoi	1
Anchora	2
Queen's Journal	3

Fourteen ran. The race was won by a head with a neck between the second and third.

Betting at the start was:—

40 to 1 against Claretoi.
11 to 2 against Anchora.
100 to 7 against Queen's Journal.

ST. LEGER BETTING.

LONDON, AUGUST 23.

St. Leger betting, 10 to 1 against Winkipop.

LONDON, AUGUST 24.

Latest betting on the St. Leger is:—

9 to 4 against Lemberg.
4 to 1 against Swynford.
5 to 1 against Greenback.
10 to 1 against Winkipop.

ALLEGED MURDER OF HINDU GIRL.

Dead Body Unearthed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 24.

The dead body of a six year old Hindu girl was unearthed by the police at Pasrur from the house of a neighbouring Mahomedan woman. The girl who was the daughter of a Marwari Seth was missing for some time when an ornament belonging to the girl was brought by a woman for sale to a person who was the teacher of the girl. The teacher recognised the ornament and police enquiries have resulted in the arrest of the Mahomedan woman and her daughter who are awaiting trial.

INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

To Look after Punjab Interests.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 24.

An Indian Chamber of Commerce called the Desi Beopar Mandal has been formed in the Punjab with headquarters at Lahore. The objects of the movement are to promote and protect trade, commerce and manufactures in the Punjab and consider all questions connected therewith, arbitrate in settlement of disputes and facilitate transaction of business and maintain uniformity in rules, regulations and usage of trade and so on.

FIRE AT RANGOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 24.

A destructive fire occurred in a three storeyed house in Merchant Street in the early hours to-day, causing damage to the extent of half a lakh of rupees. The ground floor was occupied by a medical hall and other floors were leased for residential purposes. Of the estimated loss Rs. 40,000 represents damage to the Medical Hall which is covered by insurance.

MAGISTRATE STRUCK BY A SHOE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 24.

A Delhi correspondent says that an accused hurled a shoe against Damodar Das, First Class Magistrate, on hearing the sentence and tried to escape. He was arrested and will shortly be tried.

DURING the month of July there were 1,933 cases of cholera and 963 deaths in Kashmir and 122 seizures and 81 deaths in the Jammu province.

LORD MORLEY'S REGIME.

Strong Criticism.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 24.

The *Pioneer* has received the following cable from its London correspondent:—

The *Pioneer's* criticism of Mr. Montagu's reference to Lord Minto as Lord Morley's agent has been cabled here, and several papers comment upon it.

The *Daily Mail* has a long article headed "Who rules India," and supporting it a leader, headed "Government by Cable" says "Lord Morley has substituted for the system under which we have ruled India for a century an Autocracy enthroned at Whitehall, scornful alike of Parliamentary criticism and the informed representations of the Government of India. No Viceroy can successfully rule India, if Lord Morley's traditions are perpetuated. To make the Viceroy a mere agent at the end of a cable is to arm discontent with a two-edged sword. When the Viceroy is shorn of initiative and responsibility, it is only natural that other officials should hesitate to act or even to advice without Lord Morley's instruction."

BETEL LEAF SCARE.

Chemical Examiner's Views.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 24.

Dr. Chunilal Bose, Government Chemical Examiner, interviewed by the "Patrika" on the pan leaf scare, says he has carefully and minutely examined hundreds of samples of pan, but has been unable to detect any poisonous or deleterious element in the leaf. In one or two samples of arecanut only he found traces of narcotic poisoning. The present scare may be due to the use of unripe areca nut, which when given to a cat produced effects similar to the symptoms said to be those of people suffering from pan poison. He thinks there is at present no cause for anxiety and that the cases reported to have occurred at Serampore, Howrah, etc., are imaginary.

LATER.

Four fresh cases of betel poisoning were admitted into hospitals on Tuesday last from different parts of the Northern Division of the town, but all the victims recovered in due course after the usual pumping processes had been applied.

ALLAHABAD EXHIBITION.

Educational Section.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 24.

In connection with the U. P. Exhibition, through the Board of Education, England, the Educational Court has secured exhibits in several branches of educational work, in which at present experiments are being made in India. In the female section will be shown specimens of work done by girls in the elementary and secondary schools, and photographs illustrating phases of female education, as an indication of what is possible in exceptionally well-staffed rural schools. Photographs will be shown illustrating school gardens, and elementary nature study, as a preparation for agriculture.

WRITER CHARGED WITH EXTORTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 24.

The City Magistrate of Patna, yesterday, took up the case, in which Rai Jagadish-Kumar is charged with extortion. The accused who is in Simla, wired to the Magistrate asking him to adjourn the case. One of the bailers wanted to be discharged, and a warrant was issued against the accused.

The evidence, taken on commission, of the Hon. Mr. Earle and Mr. Justice Carnduff was recorded. Mr. Earle said the accused was a writer in the newspapers, and offered reliable information to him. The accused's conduct was against the anarchical movement. Mr. Justice Carnduff understood that the accused was a well-wisher of Government. The witness wrote to the accused a letter, and granted his application.

The case was adjourned to the 18th of September.

SABHA SECRETARY RELEASED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 24.

Pundit Hemraj, Joint Secretary of the Sanatan Dharam Sabha, Lahore, in respect of whom a Nolle Prosequi for sedition was entered by the prosecution some days ago, has been discharged by Mr. Furgusson, Additional District Magistrate.

EDUCATION OF WIDOWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 24.

At the prize distribution of the Patiala Girls' School, Her Highness the Maharani evinced much interest in the lectures and lessons given on hygiene, domestic economy, needlework and art embroidery. The Maharaja intimated his desire to impart a liberal education to widows.

VOLUNTEERS OF LONG SERVICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 24.

The following members of the Indian Volunteer Force have been granted long service medals:—

1st Battalion, B.B. and C.I. Railway Volunteer Rifles—Color Sergeant C. E. Lincoln and Volunteer M. Michael.

2nd Battalion, B.B. and C.I. Railway Volunteer Rifles—Volunteer A. W. Bartlett.

Nagpur Volunteer Rifles,—Orderly Room Sergeant A.A.S. Jones, Corporal T. English, Volunteers S. Vanderine, F. Newell Ford, R. J. M. Tobin, and Reservists A. Feegrade and A. Priestley.

2nd Battalion, Madras and Southern Mahaaratta Railway Rifles.—Quarter Master Sergeant F. Barker, Sergts. C. Winckler, G. L. Oliveria, and J. Curtis; Lance Sergeants W. E. Jones and D. P. Jones; Corporal A. Gonsalves, Lance Corporals G. Nicholas and V. Pharoh.

G I P Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps—Lancer Corporal A Fry, and Volunteers F W Baden, G W Burn, J L Dess, W H Ford, J G A Jennings, J McFarlane and J P Ottley.

INDIAN HEROES FUND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 24.

The combined accounts of the Patriotic and Indian Heroes Fund show a balance of Rs. 3,05,200 to its credit.

COLONEL ADIE, I. M. S., Civil Surgeon, Ferozepore, has been placed on special duty for two years to investigate malaria in the Punjab.

THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

The Patriarchs among European Monarchs.

BERLIN, AUGUST 5.

EMPEROR Francis Joseph completes his eightiest year on August 18th. He is now the Nestor among the European Monarchs and, with the exception of the Prince-Regent Luitpold of Bavaria, the only remaining of a group of long-living princes who have left their stamp on the history of the 19th century. With Queen Victoria, Emperor William I, King Christian IX of Denmark, King Oscar II of Sweden, King Albert of Saxony, Grand-Duke Frederick of Baden—we enumerate the representatives of this generation. They were all characterised by a high sense of duty, sublime loftiness of purpose and genuine modesty. Emperor Francis Joseph shows these typical traits as well as any of them. His chivalrous spirit has been much admired; it secured him his first great success in public life, when on October 1847 he opened the provincial Assembly at Budapest and made such a deep impression on the Hungarians. At the age of 18 he accompanied Radetzky on his expedition for the reconquest of the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom and saw action in the dangerous skirmish at Santa Lucia near Verona. It was then that he answered all attempts of Radetzky to bring him to a place of safety: "It may have been want of caution that brought me here; but as it has been done, honour prevents me from leaving my post." When he was called to the throne in December 1848, he surprised many observers by the grace and easiness of his movements. King Leopold I of Belgium wrote of him: "His forms of behaviour are excellent and free of that haughtiness and stiffness one expect in such a young Monarch. He keeps everybody at a certain distance without ever resorting to his authority simply by that inborn gift of commanding respect."

As a politician and statesman he showed the utmost patience to listen to any arguments, but just as well firmity of resolution and energy when he thought them necessary. Often members of Parliament were astonished that the Sovereign who seemed so ready to yield suddenly told them very plainly what he thought of their political aspirations. The late Burgomaster of Vienna Herr Lueger said that he had experienced many acts of amiability as well as scoldings from His Majesty and that the latter were far more interesting and instructive than the former.

Fate had many severe trials in store for the long reign of this Sovereign. He lost the battles of Magenta, Solferino and Sadowa. But never was his personal authority shaken, even for a moment. The high esteem and true love of all the nationalities over which he rules has only been strengthened by the adversities of fate. With heart and soul he is a soldier, and, except hunting, there is nothing for which the Emperor showed always such a passionate zeal as for military evolutions. Never forgotten is in the army the admonition, with which the Emperor at Solferino led a battalion of frontiers veterans into the fire: "Forward, my brave veterans, I also have a wife and a son to fight for." That the care for an efficient army is the corner-stone of his policy, is well-known.

When he ascended the throne at the age of eighteen, the Emperor exclaimed: "Farewell, glorious youth." That is now sixty-two years ago, and the aged Monarch is entitled to recreation. But even now he sticks to the hard work of his Royal Office from morning to night. Despite his advanced years he gets up at four o'clock in the morning in Winter as well as in Summer, and sits for hours at his writing desk. Twice a week he holds his public audiences where every subject may find admittance. All important State papers are reserved for his personal inspection, and his rich experience of men and situations proves of the highest value. Only a few months ago his journey through the newly incorporated provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina was taken up as an act of duty and severe work. In his family life he suffered the most severe bereavements. But the callings of his high office upheld his equanimity, and despite all losses his reign was full of personal achievements and successes, without which the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy could hardly have regained its great position.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIALISM IN GERMANY.

The next General Elections for the German Diet are to take place at the beginning of 1912. At the elections of January 1907 the situation was somewhat extraordinary. Prince Buelow had dissolved the Diet on a question of Colonial Policy, a majority composed of Centrists and Social Democrats had rejected the grant of a comparatively small amount required for reinforcing the detachment in South Western Africa by a few thousand men. The Government scored a complete victory at the poll and the nation showed a better appreciation of colonial necessities than the two largest parties in the Diet had anticipated. Of their 82 seats the Socialists lost as many as thirty-nine.

This defeat of the Socialists came as a great surprise. It was due, not to the desertion of the working classes, but to the participation of wide circles of voters who otherwise do not care for politics, on an occasion when national interests seemed to be at stake. The "crowd" who always goes with the party of the extreme opposition, because that gives the best relief to their feeling of dissatisfaction with the current administration, were lost to the Socialistic candidates, since the unpatriotic attitude of the party was abhorred. It is, therefore, easy to foresee that the next elections will not be so unfavourable for the Socialists. The leaders of the party have learned from the defeat and changed their tactics accordingly. They set to work for the reconciliation of the "crowd" by leaving aside their revolutionary phrases and avoided to appear in the light of unpatriotic sectarious. As public opinion is generally influenced by the latest impressions they have actually succeeded in getting some popularity and in persuading many writers that after all Socialism is not as dangerous and harmful as it was depicted four years ago. Moreover, the middle classes do not believe in the seriousness of the struggle of the masses against the classes, of which they have heard so much without ever seeing deeds corresponding to the grand words. It is argued, that Socialism has turned over a new leaf, since in Baden the Socialistic members of the Diet support the Government and even do homage to the Grand-Duke and the leading statesman. As the Liberals in Germany are not strong enough to muster a working majority in the Diet, they hope to form an alliance with a Labourers party that has freed itself from the revolutionary extravagances of its protracted infancy and is willing to try a course of practical politics together with the Liberals. Everywhere people are inclined to believe what they hope for, and in Germany, where constitutional life is only a growth of the last two generations, the expectation that the time for a rational development of the Social-Democratic party is near at hand, seems justifiable. There are already among the Liberals two sets of voters on whom the Socialists may count; firstly those who wish to give vent to their oppositional mood by voting for a Socialist candidate rather than a Conservative in districts where the Liberals have no chance, and secondly the indifferent voters who, not believing in the danger of Socialism, stay at home on the polling day instead of throwing in their ballot.

As matters stand, the chances of the Social Democrats for the next general elections are favourable, not on account of a growth of socialistic tendencies or revolutionary instincts, but on the contrary, because the Socialists themselves are adjusting their political attitude to the views of possible Liberal supporters whom they have lost four years ago and wish to reconcile.

THE RAILWAYS OF THE WORLD.

The "Archiv fuer Eisenbahnwesen" gives an interesting Statistical Survey about the railways of the world. At the end of 1908 there was an aggregate length of 984,000 kilometres (615,000 miles) of railway in working order. More than half of this total is occupied by North and South-America, one-third by Europe, one-tenth by Asia, while the Continent of Africa has only 30,000 and Australia 29,000 kilometres. It is, however, to be foreseen, that Asia and Africa will make much progress in a near future. In Africa the large British projects and the railways in the German colonies will help to swell the figure. In Asia it is the extension of the Chinese railways that will make itself felt. Already in 1908 the Middle Kingdom stood at the head of the list, as far as the opening of new railways in the old world goes. Not less than 1,344 kilometres were opened in China, against 1,000 in Germany and Australia-Hungary, 500 in Russia, 300 in France and less than 100 in the United Kingdom.

The fact that Great Britain is now so slow in adding new railways to the existing net, is, of course, explained by the full development of its railway system as shown by the proportion of its line with the area of the country. It has 11.9 kilometres for every 100 square kilometres. Then follow Germany with 10.9 kilometres for every hundred of square kilometres. The United States with 377,000 kilometres stand in this respect much behind Germany with 59,000 kilometres, as the proportion is only 4 kilometres of railway for every hundred of square kilometres of area.

Very remarkable is the growth of the railway system in some states of Central and Southern America. Mexico has opened 2,000 kilometres in 1908. Brazil just as much and the Argentine Republic really 3,000 kilometres. Of these three countries now the Argentine Republic stands at the head with 2,560 kilometres, followed very closely by Mexico with 24,000 and Brazil with 19,000 kilometres.

The total capital invested in the railways of the world is estimated at ten thousand millions of pounds. In the year 1908, 800 millions of pounds were spent on railway extension.

ANALPHABETS IN THE FRENCH ARMY.

Two parliamentary returns are expected every year with great anxiety. One is about the movement of the population, the other about the Analphabets in the Army. We are used already to the misgivings about the returns of the first kind, as the number of births remains stationary or even goes back from year to year. But with great satisfaction the Report of the Home Minister stated, that the number of recruits who cannot read nor write has gone down considerably. There were in 1909 according to this Report 9,529 Analphabets among the young men liable for service in 1900; that amounts to 3·02 per cents of the whole number, while in the previous year the percentage had reached 3·9. Unfortunately the joy over this progress proved premature. For the military authorities caused an examination of all recruits and came to the result that among the 247,028 recruits of 1909 there were 14,225 Analphabets. It is difficult to reconcile this figure with that of the Report of the Home Minister; for even those who could sign their name or read easy words were not considered Analphabets in the Military Report. The political parties made at once use of these figures. It was argued by the Clericals that the bad system of the state schools was responible for the high number of Analphabets. That is certainly a mistake, as the lay schools are still too young to produce candidates for the Army. The truth is that until quite recently the local authorities in France showed little energy for enforcing the law about compulsory tuition of all children and that in consequence thereof nearly 6 percents of the new recruits had to appear in the lists of Analphabets compiled by order of the Secretary of War.

L. ASCH.

MIDNAPORE DAMAGE SUITS.

Cross-Examination of Plaintiff.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 24.

Mr. Ali Iman yesterday continued his cross-examination of Peary Mohan Dass in the Midnapore case. Witness repeated his former statement that when he went to see his son Santosh in jail, the two defendant police officers were there and their presence was a great annoyance to him. Counsel asked if he brought this matter to the notice of his legal advisers. Mr. Mitter objected saying that they could not have these questions constantly as to what witness had said to his legal advisers.

Mr. Justice Fletcher to Mr. Ali Iman: I must confess I do not understand the drift of your cross-examination.

Mr. Ali Iman: My case is that at the interview the police were not there, the plaintiff says that their presence was a grievance to him. If it was so he might have brought it to the notice of others.

His Lordship disallowed the question.

Continuing witness said he had never pressed his son Santosh to make a confession. He told him to state facts. It came to his notice that they wanted Santosh to implicate several respectable gentlemen of Midnapore.

Subsequently when Ali Iman was cross-examining witness with regard to visits of Dr. Abdul Gunny to the jail when he was there the Advocate General rose and asked the Interpreter in regard to one particular question if he had put the name of Abdul Gunny to the witness.

Mr. Justice Fletcher: Mr. Advocate General, do I understand you to say that the Interpreter said something the witness did not say?

The Interpreter: The name Abdul Gunny was distinctly mentioned to me by the witness.

The Advocate General:—We want the name Abdul Gunny from the witness.

Mr. Justice Fletcher:—Do I understand you to say that the Interpreter gave an answer to the Court which the witness did not give?

The Advocate General:—No, My Lord, it was merely a slip and would do no harm. What I say is the witness merely said, "the Doctor" and my friend asked him if the doctor was Abdul Gunny, the interpreter said "yes" without putting it to the witness. We want the name from him.

Mr. Justice Fletcher: The interpreter said the name Abdul Gunny was stated to him by the witness and he knows Bengali.

The Advocate General: But the name "Abdul Gunny" would be the same in Bengali as in English.

Mr. Justice Fletcher: The Interpreter says there was no slip and I must accept his word in preference to yours.

The rest of the day was taken up with the cross-examination of witness as to his knowlege of swadeshi movement in Midnapore, methods of violence, etc. He said he heard of these things but had no personal knowledge of them nor that his sons took part in them. He had warned his sons against mixing themselves with swadeshism or picketting and other illegal methods.

The hearing was then adjourned.

ALLEGED MURDER OF CHILD.

A Strange Story.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 24.

An amazing story was related in the High Court to-day before Justices Harington and Sharfuddin by Babu Gunada Charan Sen on behalf of one Meser Ali who was convicted under section 302 I.P.C., and sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge of Backergunj. The prosecution story was that Moulvi Enayat Hossain, Sub-Inspector of Police, came to arrest accused in connection with proceedings under section 110 Cr P Code. As soon as the Sub-Inspector arrived the accused trampled upon his little boy of about two months and catching hold of it by the arms and legs flung it at the Sub-Inspector in the courtyard saying in his fury that he has done away with the necessity of giving any more finger impressions. He then took up a fishing spear and got upon the loft in the house where he concealed himself. The Sub-Inspector sent the body of the child to Ferozepur and surrounded the house keeping watch the whole night lighting fires and firing guns to prevent accused from escaping. Accused from his refuge in the loft kept on throwing missiles at them, struck one Abdul Rahim with a spear and hit others also. He surrendered the next morning and on the arrival of the senior Sub-Inspector was sent up. The defence was that Sub-Inspector came up with a large body of men and on seeing them accused concealed himself. The Sub-Inspector with his men then made a rush inside the house to arrest him and Abdul Rahim caught hold of him and tried to drag him out by the leg whereupon accused hit him with a spear. When accused was brought down he found his little child lying dead in the courtyard. He thought it was killed during the rush. He had not killed it. The Vakil submitted that the story was absurd and unnatural. The Deputy Legal Remembrancer stated that he could not press the case for the Crown upon the evidence in the case and upon instructions received.

Their Lordships delivered judgment acquitting accused of the charge of murder on finding that the act was a most unnatural one and it was difficult to believe that it could have taken place in the way alleged. The sentence of six months' rigorous imprisonment was awarded for having admittedly wounded Abdul Rahim, but the term of six months include the period already suffered.

THE tension between Hindus and Mahomedans at Delhi is increasing. The Mahomedans have opened a number of sweetmeat shop, for use by their community, while the Hindus have started boot shops which are patronised by Hindus.

FOREIGN AS COUNTRY SPIRIT.

The Liquor Committee's Report.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

A Government Resolution on the Report of the Committee appointed to investigate certain matters connected with the import of foreign spirit into Bombay, was published yesterday.

In it, it is stated, the most important question on which the opinion of the Foreign Liquor Committee was asked for was whether chief foreign liquors, (i.e., those priced from Rs. 3 downwards per gallon in bulk and from Rs. 7-8 downwards per dozen bottles, as delivered ex-duty in Bombay) are more harmful than country spirit manufactured under supervision. All other points referred to the Committee for consideration are subsidiary to this main question. The Committee are not in a position to say that cheap foreign liquors, so far as their physical properties are concerned, are more deleterious than country spirit. In the opinion of Government the evidence collected on the point sufficiently shows that the theory of the deleteriousness of cheap foreign liquor as compared with country liquor cannot be maintained. This conclusion is in consonance with the findings of two Royal Commissions, based upon the best expert evidence. The Committee (Dr. Powell dissenting) however consider cheap foreign liquors more seductive, and therefore tempting more to excess than country liquor. In their opinion the attractiveness of the former is due to the mere fact of their being foreign and to the shapes of bottles, the gaudy labels, the colour of the liquor, the absence of strong odour, and the agreeable flavours. They also consider that the craving for indulgence when the taste is once acquired appears to be much greater in the case of foreign than of country liquor, and that on these grounds foreign liquors may be considered as likely to prove more injurious than country liquors, and therefore needing all possible restrictions. Government, however, agree with Dr. Powell that there is nothing in the known circumstances to support the theory of the greater seductiveness of foreign liquors. The majority of the Committee seem to have based their conclusion upon expressions of personal opinion, such as that quoted in paragraph 25 of their Report. This opinion appears to state what might happen rather than what does happen. No doubt foreign spirits are more palatable to the European, and to the uninitiated natives of India, but on the other hand, the twang of country spirit is a distinct recommendation to those who have become accustomed to it. The total imports of cheap potable foreign spirits into Bombay in the year 1907-08 amounted to 73,754 gallons all of which was not consumed in this Presidency. This amount is absolutely insignificant in comparison with the consumption of country spirit. The trade has been in existence in its present form for many years and the fact that cheap foreign spirit has made no greater way in the country affords strong evidence against the theory of greater seductiveness and at the same time shows that the measures already in force have been fairly effective in limiting consumption. If the theory is carried to its logical conclusion, all liquor ought to be made offensive to the palate. It is true that the statistics given by the Collector of Bombay in the appendix to his report, dated 20th January 1909, show that while the average annual consumption in Bombay of foreign spirits in the first half of the decade ending 1907-08 was 102,373 gallons, it had risen to 137,908 gallons in the second half, an increase of nearly 35 per cent, contrasted with an increase of less than 13 per cent in the consumption of country liquor in the same period. When allowance is made for the fact that much of the liquor recorded as sold in Bombay finds its way up-country, and that the foreign-liquor drinking population of the city has increased, it is clear that the true increase in consumption cannot be large. It is to be noted that the Committee have on a consideration of the figures of imports for a series of years, come to the conclusion that is undeniable that the cheapest kind of spirit is to some extent losing its market. In the face of these facts and figures, Government are of opinion that there is

NO GROUND FOR A CAMPAIGN AGAINST FOREIGN SPIRITS on account of their unwholesomeness of seductiveness.

The considerations mentioned in the foregoing paragraph do not, however, preclude action being taken with a view to bringing the trade under stricter control and preventing the abuses of which the Committee's Report furnishes evidence. Government consider that endeavours should be made

(1) to prevent foreign spirits from becoming too cheap in comparison with country liquor;

(2) to provide against the addition of noxious substances and against frauds upon the consumer arising from misdescription; and

(3) to restrict within reasonable limits the facilities for obtaining foreign spirits.

In considering these points, the sphere of action of Government must be borne in mind. They cannot deal with the import trade, which is a matter of international concern, and they are restricted to the enforcement of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act. The provisions of this Act are of no great assistance in dealing with the points under consideration. With India itself the trade is free, and it is of little one to impose restrictions in this Presidency which are not in force elsewhere, except with regard to such purely local matters as shop licenses and regulations. It is important that traders in this Presidency should not be placed at a disadvantage in their competition with those of Madras and Calcutta. In dealing with the question it must never be forgotten that the Bombay Presidency cannot be regarded as a separate country.

It will be convenient to examine the Committee's proposals under the three heads enumerated in paragraph 2 above.

PREVENTING FOREIGN SPIRITS BECOMING TOO CHEAP.

On the question of the present consumption of foreign liquor—whether it tends to increase and what classes consume it—the Committee's conclusion from the evidence collected is that a taste for foreign spirit is becoming diffused among all classes from the highest to the lowest and that the attractions of the liquor from several points of view are such that nothing but its comparative dearness stands in the way of its rapidly coming to supersede country spirit in all places where it can be procured. Government have indicated their views on the theory of the seductiveness of foreign spirits. They have also shown that the figures of imports and consumption of these spirits do not prove the existence of any widespread craving for them. They concur, however, with the Committee that it should be rendered impossible for any foreign spirit of a strength of 15° U. P. to be sold much less than Rs. 2 per bottle of 8 drams either in Bombay or in the mofussil, so that such spirit may be practically beyond the purse of ordinary natives of India. The recent increase in the rates of tariff duty on foreign spirits will no doubt raise the price of these spirits and so lead to a reduced consumption.

The Committee would raise the price of cheap foreign liquor by the adoption of the following measures:—

(a) levy of fees on bottling (Rs. 100) and reducing (not less than Rs. 200);

(b) revision of license fees;

(c) prohibition of sale of spirits of less than 15° U.P., if the sale price is below Rs. 2 per bottle.

As regards (b)—revision of the scale of license fees—the Committee recommend that the existing system of assessing fees on retail "off" shop in the mofussil in accordance with sales should be maintained, but without the newly introduced maximum of Rs. 1,200, and that a minimum of Rs. 100 might be fixed in order to discourage the maintenance or opening of shops in villages. They consider that the fixed fees in regard to these shops suggested by the Excise Committee will in most cases be unduly light, and, if adopted, will, cause Collectors to be besieged with applications for licenses. They recommend the abolition of the system of selling by auction non privileged combined retail "on" and "off" shops in Bombay City, as it is unsuitable to the liquor trade and yields fees in many cases far below the minimum suggested by the Excise Committee, and suggest that a "system of fees assessed separately on the 'on' and 'off' business might be introduced with suitable minima. These it is suggested might, in the first instance, be Rs. 800 for the "on" business and Rs. 300 for the "off" business. For privileged combined retail "on" and "off" shops the Foreign Liquor Committee suggest that the minima might be Rs. 500 and Rs 200; and that when all these licenses have fallen in by demise, etc., the question of raising the minima to the figures suggested by the Excise Committee might be taken up. Refreshment rooms in the native town, which are practically mere liquor shops, might in the opinion of the Committee be treated in the same way as non-privileged shops. In view of the fees assessed on them at present, the higher minimum proposed might cause some of them to disappear, but in that there would be no disadvantage. Bona fide refreshment rooms appear to be quite highly enough assessed now, but the Committee observe that the principle of assessment on sales, or at least on the scale of the business, should not be departed from in any case. As regards fees on combined wholesale and retail "off" shops in Bombay City, the Committee consider that they should be discriminated with a minimum of Rs. 100 for the wholesale licence (plus extra fees for reducing and bottling when practised) and a minimum of atleast Rs. 300 for the retail "off" without any maximum. They think it desirable to reduce the number of persons who hold wholesale licences merely for the privilege of reducing and bottling. They also propose that a minimum of at least Rs. 300 should be enforced in the case of grocers and chemists' shops in Bombay City that sell retail "off," and that licenses for such shops should not be granted as a matter of course, as they are quite distinct from those granted to chemists for the sale of medicated articles containing less then 42 per cent. of proof spirit. In the Committee's opinion, however, those large and old established firms which may have acquired a sort of prescriptive right to the privilege may continue to enjoy it.

The proposal that the fees on "off" licenses in in the mofussil should be assessed on the sales has already been sanctioned. Government do not consider it necessary to abolish at present the maximum of Rs. 1,200 for such licenses. The case of the (about) 26 shops which now pay less than the proposed minimum of Rs 100 should be considered by the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari with a view to closing such as he finds can in fact be spared with advantage and to raising the fee on the remainder. For Sind Government have accepted the Commissioner's recommendation that it would be sufficient to lay down a general scale of fees for the province ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,000, it being left to him to sanction the issue of licenses within that range as might appear sufficient in the circumstances of each case. These orders should stand.

ONE SHOP TWO LICENSES.

Government entirely agree with the Committee in the opinion expressed in paragraph 39 of the Report that when one shop holds two licenses the fee on each license should be separately assessed and that one combined fee should not be charged. They are also of opinion that refreshment rooms should not be granted "off" licenses at all. Clause 5 of License Form No. 2 [license for sale of liquor at hotels, and refreshment rooms (other than those at railway stations) and travellers' bungalows] for the Presidency proper should be amended accordingly. The Commissioner in Sind should be requested to state whether the order given in paragraph 5 (3) of Government Resolution, dated 27th February 1909, whereby selected refreshment rooms in Sind may have "off" licenses in addition to their refreshment room licenses, should be cancelled. The Collector of Bombay should be asked to discontinue granting "refreshment rooms" licenses to places which are practically mere liquor shops, and to restrict such licenses to places which really supply other refreshments than liquor. The Governor in Council also considers as sound the proposal to abolish the system of auctioning the non-privileged combined retail "on" and "off" shops, and to levy separate fees for the "on" and "off" licenses. The proposed minima for these, viz., Rs. 800 for "on" and Rs. 300 for "off", appear to be suitable. Government are, however, unable to see why the minimum fees for the privileged shops should be Rs. 500 and Rs. 200. The Committee remark that fees deliberately calculated to kill the business would be equivalent to taking away the guaranteed life tenure of these shops. The minimum of Rs. 800 and Rs. 300 are, however, not deliberately calculated to kill the business; on the contrary, they are suggested as the very least that ought to be paid for the privilege of selling. Government are, therefore, of opinion that the same minima should be applied to the privileged as to the non-privileged shops. The Collector will have full discretion to charge as little or as much in excess of minimum as the case of each shop may require. It seems unnecessary to await until all the privileged shops have fallen in before considering the question of raising the minima. The Commissioner should revise the minima after a year's working and again from time to time as circumstances may require, taking the orders of Government on each occasion. The same minimum for "on" licenses should apply to "refreshment rooms" which (as stated above) should have no "off" license.

The proposals regarding wholesale and retail "off" shops, grocers and chemists' shops and hotels contained in paragraph 39 of the Report are approved. As recommended by the Committee in Bombay City in the case of new hotel's or boarding-houses calling themselves by that name, bars should not be allowed as a matter of course, and the existing system of disallowing bars in mofussil hotels should continue.

As regards (c)—minimum strength—orders have been issued fixing 35° U.P. for gin and 35° U.P. for the other spirits except methylated spirits; liquers, whiskies, and brandies selling at not less then Rs. 24 per gallon being permitted to be sold at strength lower than 25° U.P. The Committee's proposal that in the case of all foreign spirits selling retail at Rs. 2 or less per bottle of 8 drams, the minimum strength should be fixed at 15° U.P. has also not been accepted by Government, because such a limit would be artificial, and there are strong objections to compelling liquor to be sold at so high a strength. Orders have been issued accordingly.

THE ADDITION OF NOXIOUS SUBSTANCES AND FRAUDS.

Under this head the following measures are recommended:—

(a) Establishment in Bombay of a warehouse for the bottling and reducing of spirits;

(b) Regulation of the sizes of bottles;

(c) Supervision over the use of labels.

The Committee consider that all reducing and bottling of spirits and wines should be carried out in a warehouse under the control of the Collector of Bombay. In the event of a difficulty about warehouse accommodation, firms possessing the confidence of the Collector might be allowed to bottle in separate godowns of which the Collector would keep the keys, under the same excise supervision as would be exercised in the Government warehouse. In the opinion of the Committee no reducing or bottling should be allowed in the mofussil, where no proper control is possible. The The Committee would grant permission to reduce and bottle only to firms having a wholesale license, the processes being called by their proper names in the wholesale license. As blending does not exist in Bombay, they do not consider it desirable to encourage it by recognition in the licenses. In their opinion the whole of the extra expenditure involved in the establishment of the warehouse should be recovered from the traders concerned: the fee for bottling should be fixed and moderate, say, Rs. 100; and reducing as a practice, which it is most desirable to discourage, should be subjected to a separate fee of not less than Rs 200. Colouring should be treated as a process of manufacture and prohibited, as also the use of essences.

The Committee recommended the limitation of the operations in the warehouse to bottling and reducing only, blending compounding, flavouring and even colouring with burnt sugar which is at present allowed, being prohibited. In Calcutta, these processes are allowed and it does not seem reasonable that spirits should be admitted of the composition of which nothing is known, and that at the same time merchants should be prevented from carrying out processes over which efficient control can be exercised. The Government of India agree in this view. All these processes should therefore be allowed under proper supervision, questions relating to the suitability of the flavouring and colouring materials proposed to be used and the proportions in which they should be employed being freely referred to the Central Excise Laboratory at Kasauli for advice. As the Government of India desire that at all these operations should be carried out under the control and supervision of the Customs authorities, the Committee's proposals for the establishment of a separate excise warehouse cannot be accepted. The Collector of Customs, Bombay, should be requested to report, through the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, the arrangements by which the proposed operations can be properly controlled and the fees to be levied for the conduct of such processes. The permission hitherto granted under clauses 10 and 11 of Licence Form No. V for the Town and Island of Bombay to certain licences to treat spirits in their own warehouses under the supervision of Excise officers should be withdrawn as soon as the licenses expire and arrangements have been made for the operations being carried out under the control of the Customs authorities. Subject to these remarks, the proposals in paragraph 31 of the Committee's Report are approved. As reducing and bottling are not to be permitted in the mofussil, clause 16 of the license form "off No. 1" should be omitted in future. The Commissioner should be requested to submit, for the approval of Government, draft amendments to license forms necessitated by these orders.

As regards the sizes of bottles, the Committee observe that much fraud is practised on unintelligent customers through their variations. As the trade practice in Europe recognises these variations they do not think it possible to put an effective check on the import of bottled liquors in undersized bottles. They are, however, of opinion that the establishment of a bottling warehouse in Bombay ought to make it possible to regulate the sizes of the bottles to be used by local bottlers, and propose that in the case of spirits selling at or below Rs. 2 per bottle of 8 drams, no variation should be allowed in the warehouse below 24 oz. in the size of "bottles" and below 12 oz. in that of "pints." They also recommend that this rule as well as that prohibiting the sale of flasks or anything below the 12oz. bottle should apply to the whole of India in order not to injure the Bombay trade with other provinces. The Governor in Council considers that uniformity in the size of bottles used at the warehouse would place the local business at a disadvantage, since no such restriction is possible in the case of imported bottles. The Government of India have concurred in this view. No steps need therefore be taken on the Committee's suggestions on this point.

The Committee consider that it is impossible to prescribe the base and manner of manufacture as part of the corrected description of foreign liquors; which should be given by retail vendors. They are, however, of opinion that the following regulations are feasible and should be enforced:—

(a) The country of origin should appear plainly on every label (whether the liquor comes in bottles or is bottled in Bombay) printed or stamped in a way that would preclude removal.

(b) Rectified spirit should be so described on the labels even when coloured to represent rum and not as rum or anything else; similarly, descriptions which are obviously in conflict with the nature of the liquor as revealed by the country of origin should not be permitted.

(c) In the case of cheap foreign spirits and wines bottled in Bombay all labels should require the approval of the Excise authorities of Bombay City, who should make it their aim to secure a uniform nomenclature for all liqour of the same kind by whomsoever sold. This will put an end to the export of fictitious labels from Europe.

The Committee do not think it practicable to attempt restrictions on the labels of imported bottles as it is not always possible in their case to say with certainty that the liquor does not deserve the epithets attached to it.

The Government of India do not approve of these recommendations, and suggest that for the present at any rate and until more experience is gained

THE PRUDENT COURSE

to adopt is to apply the provisions of the Merchandise Marks Manual by rule to operations in the warehouse, which might be appropriately supplemented by orders that (1) when liquor is bottled in India, the labels on the bottles must show the fact and the name of the bottles, and (2) retail vendors of foreign liquor must not alter either the nature of their liquor of the labels under which they have purchased it, on pain of forfeiture of their license. The Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, should be requested to submit for approval clauses in licenses to give effect to the supplementary orders suggested.

FACILITIES FOR OBTAINING FOREIGN SPIRITS.

The measures indicated in the foregoing paragraphs will help to this end. The restriction within reasonable bounderies of facilities obtaining foreign spirits. The Committee's specific recommendations under this head are:—

(a) The difference in the closing hours for first and second class retail "on," foreign liquor shops in Bombay City should be abolished as fast as the privileges of privileged shop and the terms for which others have been sold by auction permit. When this occurs, the closing time for all should be 9-30 p. m. or whatever hour is prescribed for country liquor shops; and if there are grounds for extending it in particular cases a late closing fee (Rs. 150 for extension upto 11 p.m. and Rs. 150 for each additional hour or fraction of an hour) should be charged, as in the case of hotels and refreshment rooms. Such extensions should not, however, be allowed to refreshment rooms in the native town, which do practically the same business as the retail "on" shops. The closing hour for foreign liquor shops in the mofussil should agree shop with that prescribed for country liquor shops in the same place. Extensions for hotels and bona fide refreshment rooms may be granted on the same terms as in Bombay.

(b) The advisability of reducing as far as possible the number of foreign liquor shops should be steadily kept in view. For the mofussil, where the total number of these shop is on the whole moderate, it will probably be sufficient if the policy of reduction where shops are already excessive is supplemented by the principle that new shops never be sanctioned except in places where there in a sufficiently large population neither Hindu nor Mohamedan, to afford full custom to the shop. In Bombay City much has not been done in the way of reduction owing to vested interests and the system of auctions for long terms. If the auction system is abandoned as recommended, reduction can begin from an early date, and it might be impressed on the Ward Committee's appointed by Government Resolution No. 12937, dated 31st December 1907, that the reduction of cheap foreign liquor shops is even more desirable than of country liquor shops. No drastic measure should, however, be adopted that would throw numbers of persons out of their means of livelihood without notice.

Government concur generally in these proposals. Orders have already been issued fixing 9 p. m. as the closing hour generally for the mofussil. As regards Bombay City a report on the subject from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari is awaited. Government consider that, as soon as possible, the distinction between first and second class retail "on" shops should be abolished. For Sind 10 p. m has been sanctioned as the closing hour for foreign liquor shops, and this should continue. Orders have also been issued sanctioning the levy in the case "bona fide" refreshment rooms in the mofussil of late closing fees as proposed by the Committee.

OTHER PROPOSALS APPROVED.

Besides the points mentioned above, the Committee have submitted observations on the following matters:—

(a) The recommendation of the Excise Committee, that without the prescription of any tests of quality a periodical examination is necessary of all imported liquors with a view to the exclusion of those that are impure or otherwise undesirable, does not appear likely to lead to any useful result, until the conditions come into existence which would make the examination practicable and useful. In the case of wine, however, it may desirable that the Customs Department should report the alcoholic strengths annually for the purposes of the Excise Administration Report in order that the tendency to increase of strength may be kept under observation.

(b) No change is necessary in the present system by which the transport of foreign liquers is free.

(c) The manufacture of perfumed spirits in Bombay should be brought under supervision in the proposed excise warehouse, and the license fees should be made substantial.

(d) The new retail "off" licenses for Bombay and the mofussil do not permit drinking on the premises. The condition regarding the closing or wiring of the back doors and windows, which is intended to discourage secret drinking and which incorporated in the retail "off" license for Bombay, should be inserted in the corresponding license for the mofussil, where it is also necessary. It is quite impracticable to embody in licences proposal made by the Poona Temperance Association that credit should not be allowed on retail "off" sales of less than one dozen bottles, as such a provision applying to every wine merchants in the Presidency would be an intolerable grievance to the large class of customers who need no protection against their own extravagance.

These views and proposals are generally approved. The Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari should be requested to submit, for the approval of Government, the necessary amendment of the mofussil retail "off" licence. He should also be requested to submit proposals for bringing the manufacture of perfumed spirits under more effective supervision. The Committee's suggestion that if the habit of using as drink rectified spirit intended for the manufacture of perfumed spirits is discovered to be general, it will be necessary to consider whether there should not be some regulation for denaturing the spirit in order to render it unpotable does not appear to be feasible.

As regards the Committee's proposal that in order to prevent unpotable strengths being sold on draught from casks, it is desirable to fix 10° U.P. or some suitable figure as the maximum strength to be allowed for liquor from the wood, Government are of opinion that the sale of spirit from the wood under "on" licenses should be prohibited. The necessary amendment of the license form should be submitted for approval.

The facilities for obtaining foreign spirits in the small quantities, which alone the people in general are able to buy, have never been very great. There have practically been none outside large towns, and they will be still further reduced by the abolition of "on" licenses in the districts (already done), reduction in the number of shops and revision of the conditions of licenses in accordance with the orders now passed. The existing situation is by no means serious, and the measures now taken will effectively prevent competition with country liquor.

Excluding the points on which specific orders have been passed so far as the Province of Sind is concerned, the Commissioner in Sind should be resquested to report how far the recommmendations of the Committee, as aproved by Government, should be carried out in the Province.

DEATHS FROM WILD ANIMALS.

Large Increase Reported.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 24.

It appears from the annual resolution that the total number of persons killed by wild animals in 1908, which had exceeded the total of the proceeding four years, rose still further in 1909 to 2,607. The increase is specially noticeable in the number of deaths attributed to tigers in Madras where the figures rose from 170 in 1908 to 291 in the districts of Coimbatore and Vizagapatam. The ravages of tigers were particularly noticeable and the Collectors of those districts have been asked to report whether any special steps can be taken to deal with the matter. In the same presidency the number of deaths due to leopards rose from 45 in 1908 to 91, while unclassified wild animals accounted for 80 deaths as compared with 4 in 1908.

In Bengal the number of deaths caused by tigers fell from 455 in 1908 to 383. The Chota Nagpur and Orissa divisions show a very high rate of mortality under this head though it is satisfactory to note that in the former division the number has decreased. There was also a decrease in Hazaribagh mainly due to the payment in 1908 of special rewards of Rs. 50 for every tiger killed within certain specified areas. In the same province the number of deaths caused by leopards rose from 94 in 1908 to 135. In Gaya there was an increase under this head from 24 in 1908 to 45. The number of deaths caused by wolves in Bengal fell from 184 in 1908 to 167, but the deaths in Hazaribagh from this cause rose from 75 in 1908 to 95 notwithstanding that a special reward of Rs. 20 was sanctioned for every wolf killed within the jurisdiction of certain thanas in that district. The reward has now been raised to Rs. 50. The number of wild animals destroyed was 17,449 or about 500 less than the number reported in 1908. Nearly 5,000 leopards and 1,473 tigers, 2,850 wolves and over 2,000 bears were killed in the course of the year and nearly a lakh and a half of rupees was paid as rewards for the destruction of animals. The sum paid in 1908 was Rs. 1,55,188. The total number of snakes killed rose from 70,732 in 1908 to 88,503 and the rewards paid for their destruction rose from Rs. 2,271 to Rs. 2,499.

The number of licenses issued under the Indian Arms Act 1878 in forms Nos. 8 and 9 is shown as 61,804 against 27,609 in 1908. The great discrepancy in the figures is due to the fact that one local Government erroneously included under the heading of licenses issued during the year the number of previously existing licenses which had been renewed. The total number of licenses in force during the year 1909 was 1,90,934 against 197,641 in 1908.

EDWARD MEMORIAL FOR SIND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, AUGUST 24.

A crowded representative meeting was held at Frere Hall yesterday evening to decide on the form to be taken by the memorial to be erected in Sind to the memory of His late Majesty King Edward the Seventh. Mr. Younghusband, C.S.I., I.C.S., Commissioner in Sind, was in the chair and all the principal officials were present while the body of the hall was crowded with the general public of Karachi and from all parts of Sind. It was much regretted that His Highness the Mir of Kairpur was unable so be present as he had intended owing to the sudden indisposition of one of the Princes of Kairpur State.

Three resolutions were unanimously passed. It was decided to have a separate memorial for Sind; that in the first instance a statute should be erected and that any balance of subscriptions remaining over after the statue and all incidental expenses in connection with its erection had been provided for, should be devoted to some utilitarian purpose to be decided on hereafter, and that finally a large, influential and representative Committee was formed with the Judicial Commissioner as chairman to make all necessary practical arrangements and collect subscriptions.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 24.

Mr. E. B. Beatson, Executive Engineer and Assistant Manager, North-Western Railway, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Manager of that Railway from the 28th July, during the absence of Mr. F. Furnivall on three months' privilege leave.

The Railway Board have sanctioned an estimate of the cost of fitting the coaching stock of the Bengal and North-Western, Tirhoot and Gogra Ganges Doab Railway with electric light.

Captain E. Barerdiston, R. E., Executive Engineer, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India furlough on medical certificate for three months extension of the leave already granted him.

The Railway Board have sanctioned the construction for the Jodhpur-Bikanir State Railway for four bogie, 1st, 2nd and intermediate class carriages, with continuous footboards and hand rails.

ELECTORAL ABUSES AT ALLAHABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 24.

The Collector of Allahabad on appeal has set aside the election of Pundit Mohan Lal Nehru, as a member of the Allahabad Municipal Board, on the ground of personation, but said that the Pundit had no hand in it. There will be fresh elections in due course, as the opposing candidate, M. Zahur Hossain, has withdrawn his candidature.

STRANDED SHIPS AT KARACHI.

Hopeless Positions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, AUGUST 24.

The Port Officer who went down with a flotilla to investigate the position of the "Cresswell" returned without having been able to take off the vessel which remains stranded. The Wilson liner "Othello" which had gone ashore at Sisa, 38 miles from Karachi and 16 miles from the wreck of the Cresswell, is fixed across her centre on a ridge of thick mud, both her bow and stern being in 24 feet water.

NEW CALCUTTA PRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 24.

An application under the Press Act was made yesterday before the Chief Magistrate, that a new press might be started in College Square. The Magistrate directed the applicant to deposit Rs. 1,000 before the 30th instant.

DACCA CONSPIRACY CASE.

Prosecution Evidence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, AUGUST 24.

Prosecution witness No. 5, Umesh Chander Ghosh, was called in to depose first to-day. He was at present a teacher in Mymensingh Zillah School. He said as follows:—

"I have got a house in Wari. Suresh Chander Ghosh, my brother-in-law let that house on my behalf to Pulin Behari Das and Nalini Behary Das. Pulin and Nalini took that house to live with their family there. The house was No. 50 Wari. I know there was an Anusilan Samiti at Dacca which was started in that house. I know Bhupesh Nag. Suresh Chander Nag is Bhupesh's elder brother. I know Babu Pulin Bihari Das (and he identified him). The house was let out in Chaitra 1311 on a monthly rent of ten rupees. There was no samity there when the house was first let out. I once came in June 1907 when I also saw the samity there. When I came to Dacca in June 1908 I learnt that Pulin and Nalini had left the house with family in Falgun 1314. I went to the house and saw some boys with Pulin there and I gave Pulin notice to quit. When I went to the samity to give Pulin notice to quit I did not get admittance as two sentries were on guard inside the gate. The door was open. I saw a gong there but do not remember whether it was rung. The sentries would not let me go in and I left the place. They said that they did not know who I was and from where I came, I told them that I want to see Pulin Babu then I went inside with their permission. I met Pulin Babu inside. I told Pulin Babu to leave the house to which he replied that he was searching a house where he would go. I said that I shall not give you any time, to which Pulin said he would leave on 2nd July. Pulin left the house on 11th or 12th July. I gave a notice to quit as I had heard reports against them.' Cross-examination was reserved.

Next witness P, W. B. Ananta Mohan Chatterjee, age 15. Brahmin of Teorigao P. S. Srinagar, a student of Deltali School, said as follows: 'I have heard that there is a samity named Anushilan samity. I do not remember when I heard of it at first. I deposed as a witness in another case before Mr. Salkeald on Kartic before last. I signed under that desposition. The hakim was an Englishman and a Bengali hakim was with Mr. Salkeld. I spoke to them about the Dacca Anusilan samiti. I told them what I saw the samiti people do. I had seen a sentry at the samity gate. Ashu Babu asked me my name my father's name and why I had come. I told them that I had come to remain in that samiti. Again Ashu asked whether I had come with the permission of my father. I said no. He gave me a vow written on a cardboard to read in the first room through which we enter the main building." The cardboard was shown to the boy and he identified it. Then he continued:—"I went to the house of Barada Chatterjee to get my clothes and then went to the samity. There was a Kali's picture in the samiti, and at the time of the vow I was made to touch that. My age is 15, I can't say whether this was the image, but that was one like this." At this stage another accused Hemchandra Sen Gupta was brought to Court under arrest. He is a son of another accused Govinda Chandra Sen. Pulin Babu used to remain upstairs, but did not know what he used to do there. I never had a talk with Pulin Babu. (Identifies Pulin Babu and Ashutosh Babu and Radhika Mohan Bannerji). Radhika Babu was in management of the boarding arrangement. He gave me the name "Ledu." After shouting "hara hara byom" members took to lathi play. Then they took rest for two hours and then went to bathe. The day that I was arrested even Raja Kumar was arrested. The members were called Bajris (thunderers). The witness further said that there was a notice on the staircase that none but the chosen thunderers would be allowed to go upstairs and amongst these thunderers who are especially chosen will be allowed to go to the room of Pulin Babu. Witness again said nobody took me to the Samity. I heard of the Samity from Jibon Chatterji of Panchabha. Cross-examination was reserved.

Defence pleader, Babu Srish Chatterjee, at this point filed a petition on behalf of Pulin Babu about the statements made and the counsel's attitude at the time.

About lunch time one Probodh Chandra Das who had been attending as representative of "Sanjibani" was asked under order of Mr. Baker, D. I. G, to leave the Court-room and not to appear again. The man silently went away without protest.

After lunch witness Jitendra Nath Roy being examined stated:—I am a shorthand typist in Dacca. I remember puja time of 1905. At that time P. Mitter and Bepin Pal came to Dacca. I know there was a meeting on the day on the upper storey of a house in Babur Bazar police section. A lecture was delivered by Bepin Pal. I saw Pulin Das, Bhupesh Nag, Joges and others at the meeting. I do not remember whether the meeting took place when Sir Bamfylde Fuller was in Dacca. During that time there were an oath taking ceremony and seditious speeches. After Bepin Pal's speech P. Mitter asked which of us were prepared to take the oath to serve the country and sacrifice life for it. Pulin Babu, Bhupesh Nag and Jogesh Roy volunteered. About one-third of the men stood up for taking the oath; then many people came away and I too. There was a confusion while preparations were being made for taking the oath and volunteers were taken into another room. I came away as I did not like the proceedings of the meeting. The witness then identities Jogesh Roy and Pulin Behari Das. Cross-examination was reserved.

Next witness Nripendra Narain Mitter, being examined stated:—I am a student of Dacca Medical School. Some time before the puja of 1905, P. Mitter and Bepin Pal came here from Calcutta. There was a meeting in Baburbazar on the upper storey of police section. Boycotting foreign goods and sacrificing lives for the country were the subject of the meeting. P. Mitter and Bepin Pal lectured. In the meeting I saw Pulin Das there. Probably Bhupesh Nag was also there. Pulin Das stood up in the meeting and took the vow to sacrifice life for the country and to boycott foreign goods. So many others did. I knew there was a Samity in Wari at Pulin's house. I saw lathi play from the street. There was wrestling in the Samity on Janmasthtami occasion. I was present there. I went for admission in Jinnabahar Samity. I do not know whether this Samity is a branch of the Wari samity. My father and some of my friends forbade me to take admission as a samity was at that place. Satyendra Dutta was one of the friends who forbade. There was a talk of starting a samity in a village and I asked Pulin for a copy of rules and regulations of samity. I know Harendra Chakravarty, Boobs, Jatindra, Sarkar, Tepa, Dinesh Chandra Ganguly, Kahitish Chandra Mukherjee, Khagendra, Sudhendu, Shitesh Banerjee, Hemchandra Ghosh or Guha of Wari samity. Pulin was the karta (leader) of the samity. Witness identified Pulin and Suresh Chandra Sen Gupta. The latter was a member of Lakhibazar, Bajas Dowary and Wari samities. Cross-examination was reserved.

Next witness, Hari Narain Banerjee, examined, said:—"I am a teacher of Sholaghar School. Witness Ananta Mohan Chatterjee is my nephew. He used to read in the patshala. One day he left home secretly. I went to Pulin Das's samity to search him. I enquired at the Dakhin Maisundy samity. Some guard at the gate said there was none there by that name. Next day I went again to the samity where I was shown some boys amongst whom was my nephew. My nephew had given his name as Nagendra, so they could not recognise him. My nephew refused to come with me. Next morning I went again to the samity and began to press my nephew to come home, but he again refused. I heard that by the rules of the samity boarding expenses had to be paid if any body goes away from Samity. I agreed to pay that to the gatekeeper who refused to let him go without Pulin's order. I offered Rs. 6; Pulin informed me that the boy might go if he wished on payment of money. I pressed and threatened him, but still he refused to come. I asked the gatekeeper whether they would object if I take away the boy forcibly. The gate-keeper said Pulin could say about that. I met my friend Surendra Lahiri, Sub-Inspector, on the road. Then I was taken by Sub-Inspector Sarat Babu to the Magistrate to whom I stated the facts. The Magistrate sent the police and arrested all members of the samity and rescued my nephew. There was a kidnapping case against Pulin for this. But the case was dropped. A cross-examination was reserved.

Next witness Umesh Chandra, C. I. D. Inspector, then examined, said:—I am on special duty. I reported to Mr. Allen, Magistrate, in 1907 that there were secret societies at Dacca and Calcutta. I also informed him and sent a copy of Bartaman Rana Niti. I reported verbally to the Magistrate that in Bikrampur, Matripuja was being celebrated and a Pachali written by Rajant Babu of Faridpur was read after the puja. A constable Rahaman Khan reported to me that Pulin and Ashutosh Das Gupta came out from accused Lalit Babu's house in the morning with their hairs and moustaches shaved. Ashu carried something in a bundle. They hurried towards Northbrook Hall Ghat and left by a boat. There were three or four more with them. I sent a written report about this to the Magistrate in 1908. I also gave to Mr. Salkeld some notices and placards found at Bai Saheb's Bazar, the railway station, Northbrook Hall, Wari, Nababpur, Thathari Bazar, and National School, the placards purporting, "Awake, even now Awake. Take loo heads of Feringhees for each head." I found these placards in August. I know there was a samity called Anushilan samity at 50 Wari. I saw lathi play there by young boys. I saw Pulin teaching the boys. I saw this in 1907. There was a sentry at the door of the samity.

I did not see Lalit Babu (accused) in samity. Cross examination was reserved.

Here Sasanka Babu, pleader, submitted to the Court that Pulin's change of his place was drawn attention to by counsel, was probably due to his feeling unwell as he is lying down in his place and he was all along in the front row.

Next witness, D. M. Howe, City Inspector, on being examined, said "I was in Dacca in December 1907. One Meherally of Jorepul in Wari complained to me on 17th November 1907. I enquired into the case and submitted a charge sheet against Pulin, Charu, Benoy Das Gupta, Surendra Kumar Nripendra, and others. These persons were charged of rioting and Meherally was wounded. I arrested all the accused in the house of Pulin Behary at Wari. Seven of the accused were convicted in the case on 13th January 1907. Suresh Chandrasen Gupta was acquitted. The case, it might be noted, was one in which Pulin stated to the Magistrate to have repelled almost single-handed by lathis of about three hundred Mahomedans including he complainant, while he invaded samity premises. I often saw lathi play in the samity. I searched the house of Lalitmohon Ghosh on 22nd February and found 25 copies of "Bartaman Rana Niti." Indentified Radhika Bhusan Roy, Charu Chandra Sen, Pulin Behari. Here the court rose for the day at 5-30.

At this stage one accused complained to the court that if it sits to such a late hour then the accused are taken to the cell by night and as no light are given there they are to remain without any food.

The Court ordered the Police Inspector in charge to take the prisoners to jail at once.

SUIT FOR DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE.

Further Charges against Respondent.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 24.

In the High Court before Mr. Justice Woodroffe, Mr. Buckland applied for the amendment of charges in the matter of Phillips and Batho in which the husband sued his wife for dissolution of marriage on the ground of misconduct. Mr. Norton appeared for respondent.

Mr. Buckland said that the petition was filed on the 20th April last and charges were made of which the petitioner had full information then. Since then petitioner had discovered further charges and those related to a time anterior to the filing of the petition. Counsel said that whereas the original charges in the suit related to misconduct between July 1908 and 31st May 1909 in respondent's carriage in or about Strand Road, Calcutta, and other places, petitioner had since come to learn that respondent had visited co-respondent at his residence, 22 Strand Road. Then there was a further charge of misconduct in February 1910 at Ezra Mansions. Mr. Buckland accordingly asked for permission to amend the original petition by adding to it these two further charges.

Mr. Norton raised a preliminary objection on the ground that the application should have been made by notice of the Court. In any event notice must go to correspondent though he had not appeared to answer the former charges in the application he might decide to appear now especially as the costs of such an application might be levied against him.

Mr. Justice Woodroffe: Where is he?

Mr. Norton: The last time we heard of him, he was in London.

Mr. Justice Woodroffe: I will enquire in the office and find out what the practice is as to amendments and will let the parties know during the course of the day if the matter can be dealt with in Court, I will take it to-morrow (Thursday) morning, if not it must be heard after notice.

TINPAHAR RAILWAY OUTRAGE.

Children Thrown out of a Train.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 24.

The hearing of the Tinpahar Railway outrage case was concluded yesterday before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Rajmahal. In this case Charu Chunder Ray, a relieving stationmaster on the East Indian Railway, stood charged with attempted murder of Sreemati Sarat Kumari Debi, wife of Sakha Ram Banerjee, another railway officer of the same line and throwing off her three children from a running train and also with robbery.

The Magistrate after recording evidence committed the accused to the Dumka sessions.

THE STRANDED "OTHELLO."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, AUGUST 24.

The "Megna" which has been loading here for Shaw Wallace and Co. was despatched early this morning under arrangements with the B I S N Co to go for assistance of stranded "Othello". She was taken with her good supply of 10-inch Honkong rope with the intention of endeavouring to tow the vessel off the sands.

BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.

"The Waltz Dream."

THE Bandmann Opera Company gave a very successful performance of "The Waltz Dream" at the Empire Theatre, Bombay, last evening, and a large, though not crowded house, showed generous appreciation of every item. "The Waltz Dream" has a great deal more music in it than many so-called musical comedies, and the Company without exception did full justice to its attractive melodies. One of the most pleasant features of the performance was the fine singing of Mr. J. P. McGrath. He has a voice of excellent quality and to him as Niki, the Prince Consort, fell the interpretation of the Waltz melodies which gave the piece its title. Miss Dorothea Temple, the newcomer to the Company, scored another decided success and sang particularly well "A husband whom I adore," the somewhat difficult number which is given almost immediately after the rise of the curtain. Miss Florence Beech, who in the second and third acts had such a heavy part in that of Franzi, did particularly well all through, and the performances of Mr. G. V. Arnold and Miss K. Birkbeck should also be mentioned. The comedians of the Company do not get very much to do in this piece, but both Mr. Harry Cole and Mr. Fred Coyne were very funny whenever they had the stage.

This evening the Company will play "The Earl and the Girl." Play-goers will be interested to hear that this week's mail will bring from London three ladies to reinforce the chorus and who will no doubt be seen on Saturday evening when that great favourite "The Merry Widow" will be produced. One of them Miss Annie Hill, has been in Bombay before, and has already made herself popular by her clever dancing.

We are asked to notify a change in the programme of the Company. On September 5th they will be play, not "The Cingalee" as billed, but "The Toreador."

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY MOUNTED SPORTS.

THE weather fortunately remained fine for the mounted sports on the Marine Lines maidan yesterday in spite of some omnious clouds. There was a comparatively small attendance, but with good entries, a good afternoon's sport was witnessed. Result:

Individual Tent Pegging.—Competitors first to knock cocoanut off a bamboo-post with the butt end of spear, then take ring and peg:—1, Captain Haymes; 2, Major Kilkelly; 3, T. D. Moore.

Affinity Polo Ball Race.—Ladies to take first stroke, hand stick to partner who takes the next stroke at same ball. They will with alternate strokes hit ball round a flag and through a goal. The ball must be hit before stick is handed over:—1, Mrs. Hatch and Captain Haymes; 2, Mrs. Richmond and W. L. Graham.

V. C. Race.—1, E. Keeth Roche; 2, Captain Haymes.

Cocoanut Race.—A line posts with a cocoanut on each to be in front of each lady who will be mounted and ready to start from a line. She will, on the word "go," gallop to any post and take off a cocoanut, return to starting line and throw it to her partner, who will be on foot. He will place it in a bucket near him. If the gentleman misses the bucket he must take the ball back to his lady, take up his position by the bucket any try again. The lady will fetch back the cocoanuts one by one in above manner till all are in the bucket:—1, Mrs. Wallace and G. W. Meikle; 2, Mrs. Hatch and Captain Haymes.

Treasure Hunt for Silver Spoon, which Lady keeps.—Ladies on foot, but men to use horses if they think it necessary. Clues to be given at the start:—1, Mrs. Sewell and E. Keith-Roche.

FOOTBALL.

The Harwood League.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.

A poor game was witnessed on the Cooperage yesterday, the Commercial Gymkhana winning by a goal, scored by Deane to nil. Play was slow and in the second half, when the Bombay Gymkhana had the better of the exchanges, was robbed of interest by the persistent manner in which the opposing defence played for safety by kicking the ball out. Result:

Commercial Gymkhana 1
Bombay Gymkhana 0

The teams were:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—Goal: Lewin; backs: Wilmott and Cooper; half-backs: Bannatt, Sim, and Bussey; forwards: Vedal, Johnston, Cupper, Osborne, Smith and Elliott.

COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—Goal: Piper; backs: Harwood and Chapman; half-backs: Davis, Johnson and Hepworth; forwards: Brown, Smith, Deane, Cooke and Twiddle.

BOMBAY RUGBY TOURNAMENT.

The semi-final rounds of the Bombay Rugby Football Tournament will be played on the following dates:—August 31st, Gloucester Regiment, Deolali, vs. Gloucester Regiment, Bombay, or Leicester Regiment; September 1, Durham Light Infantry vs. West Riding Regiment or Bombay Gymkhana.

POONA RACES.

Second Extra Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 24.

Second entries, first day, Saturday, 24th September, 1910.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.—Distance R. C. and distance:—Well Done, Speanmint, and Urgent.

THE WESTERN INDIA STAKE.—Distance 1 1-4 miles:—Longchamp.

THE LANOWLI PLATE.—Distance 1 mile—Fruit Salt, Fahad Beg Humayun.

THE ALL PONY PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs—Elser.

Second Day, Wednesday, 28th September, 1910.

THE STEWARDS PURSE.—Distance 1 1-2 miles—Young Milton.

THE COLONEL PLATE.—Distance 1 mile:—Elser.

Third day, Saturday, 1st October.

THE DECCAN PLATE.—Distance about 1 3 4 miles; over 8 flights:—Sholto, Mauser, and War Cloud.

THE TURF CLUB CUP.—Distance 1 1-2 miles—Merrily, Spearmint, Well Done, Urgent.

THE KHARAWASLA PLATE.—Distance 96 furlongs—Prime Minister, Prince of Wales, Humayoon.

Final entries close on Thursday, 6th September.

POONA RACES. First Meeting.

Final entries for chief events. First day, Saturday, 3rd September.

YERROWDA STATE.—Distance R C. and distance over seven flights:—Sholto, Mauser, T M S.

A TRIAL PLATE.—Distance 1 mile:—Coat of Arms, Apologue

Second day Wednesday, 7th September 1910

H H THE 1st AGA KHAN COMMEMORATION PLATE.—1-2 mile—Balmoral

ARAB PONY DERBY—Distance 6 furlongs:—Director Fado, Mezehim.

Third day, Saturday, 10 September, 1910.

POONA GRAND ANNUAL—Distance about 2 miles over 9 flights.—Manser Vernon

AGA KHAN CUP.—Distance 11 1-2 miles:—Aplogue.

POONA DERBY—Distance 1 1-2 miles:—Lama Races

Fourth Day Saturday 17th September.

POONA GRAND NATIONAL—Distance 2 miles 1 furlong:—Mauser (aged), Vernon (aged)

THE VISITORS' PLATE.—Distance 1 1-4 miles—Sholto, Young Milton.

DIVISIONAL FOOTBALL AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 24.

The sixth Divisional Football tournament entered the second round this evening when the Leicesters who beat the Gloucesters in the first match of the tournament met the Royal North Lancashire Regt. stationed here. Visitors had in the first period much better of the exchanges scoring 4 goals to 1 by the Lancs which the latter got just at the end of the half time. In the next period, however, the local team played a better game and besides preventing their opponents from increasing the lead added another goal. The game ended in a win for the Leicesters by 4 goals to 2.

NORTHCOTE CHALLENGE SHIELD CRICKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 24.

In connection with the intercollegiate cricket for Northcote Challenge shield, the second match among Poona colleges concluded to-day when the College of Science beat Fergusson College by seven wickets. Scores were:—Fergusson College, 39 and 67 and College of Science 45 and 46. for three wickets. Winners will now have to meet the winners of Bombay division.

NEW MOSQUE AT BANGALORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUGUST 24.

There was an immense gathering at Frasertown, Bangalore, last evening of all classes of the community to witness the opening of a Mahomedan mosque, most picturesquely situated, the gift to Frasertown of Mr. Haji Ismail Sait. Mr. Fraser, the guest of the evening, made an appropriate speech and an entertainment afterwards took place.

SUTLEJ VALLEY RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 24.

Breaches in the Kulmokul station on the Sutlej Valley Railway have, according to the latest advices, been sufficiently repaired to allow of the transhipment of passengers.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 24.

There has been a decided increase in the area of rainfall, and monsoon conditions now prevail over practically the whole country. The rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, except Orissa, the west of the United Provinces, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, Hyderabad, and the North Madras Coast and fairly general in the east of the United Provinces, the East and North Punjab, Mysore and the Madras Deccan. There have also been a few falls in Upper Burma, Eastern Bengal, the South-West Punjab, Kashmir, Rajputana, Gujarat, the Bombay Deccan and the extreme South of Madras.

The principal rainfalls are:—Kyaukpyu, one and a half inches; Akyab, four; Bhamo, one; Silchar, Jessore and Darjeeling, one and a half; Burdwan, Calcutta, and Darbhanga, two; Lucknow and Baharaich, Agra and Roorkee, one and a half; Bareilly, four; Simla, three; Sialkote, two; Mount Abu, Seoni and Raichur, one and a half; Nagpur and Chanda, one; Nizamabad, two; Hyderabad Deccan, four; Mangalore, three; and Kurnool, two.

Forecast.—Increase of rainfall in North-West India.

SECUNDERABAD AUGUST 24.

At Secunderabad heavy rain fell yestrday and all last night amounting to 4-14 inches; Hyderabad had 4,39 inches.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla	Esplanade	Fort	Colaba
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered...	56·46	52·74	53·90	46·14
Wednesday, 24th August ...	0·23	0·20	0·12	0·13
Total	56·69	52·94	54·02	46·27
Same date last year	65·98	62·33	71·48	50·55

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., CUMBALLA HILL

August 24.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1908.	Corpdg. Total 1909.
	In. ctr.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill ...	0 05	55·34	55·72	64·86

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 24TH AUGUST.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 24th August, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Local rain has fallen, Lahore has had 0·15" and Delhi 0·40." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is normal except for a defect during the day in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the west United Provinces; Cawnpore has had 0·53", Mainpuri 0·18" and Agra 1·57." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and minimum temperature are normal. Maximum temperature is in defect at Allahabad and in excess generally elsewhere.

Sind and Rajputana.—Bikaner records 0·16" of rain and Kotah 0·50." Skies are clear in upper Sind and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Deesa reports 0·15" of rain and Ahmedabad 0·12". Skies are moderately clouden in the inland districts of Kathiawar and heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity and minimum temperature are everywhere normal. Maximum temperature is in slight excess in west Central India.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Jubbulpore has had 0·68", Saugor 0·48", Hoshangabad 0·75", Khandwa 0·30". Akola 0·77", Amraoti 0·21", Nagpur 0·24" and Chanda 1·10". Skies are heavily clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen. Bombay has had 0·13", Ratnagiri 0·28" and Karwar 0·36". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded, Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general and heavy rain has fallen in South Hyderabad; Nizamabad has had 1·90" and Hyderabad 4·39". In the Bombay Deccan, Malegaon records 0·30" of rain. The moisture in the air and night temperature are generally equal to the average. Day temperature is in excess at a few stations.

General Remarks.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the Central and the west United Provinces, south Hyderabad and the Konkan. Rainfall has been local in the Punjab, Rajputana, Gujrat, Madras Deccan and Malabar. There has been an increase in the precipitation in the northern half of the Peninsula, the Central and the United Provinces.

Nearly general rain is likely in the Central Provinces and south Hyderabad, and local rain in the United Provinces, the west coast of the Peninsula, Gujarati west Central India and Rajputana. A few showers may occur in the Punjab, the Deccan and the north Coromandel Coast.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Oceana," Aug. 27.

The P. & O. mail steamer "Oceana," Commander E. W. Bruce, will arrive to-morrow morning with the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Andrews, Brigadier, Mrs, child
Brett, Mr, Mrs
Coade, Mrs
Duncan, Mr M B
Foulkes, Mr A
Fraser, Major H A D
Foster, Mr A H B
Glen, Mr W K, Mrs
Guyatt, Mr W E
Humphreys, Lt-Col C V
Kennedy, Mr C H C
Moncrieff, Capt A R
Packer, Mr
Ralolph, Prof Norman
Rowe, Mrs A and Inft
Southery, Mr A
Smyth, Mr F
Tommie, Mr P

FROM MARSHILLES.

Adair, Capt W F
Annan, Mrs N
Comyn, Mr G V
Cooke, Mr R F R
Douglas, Mr J, Mrs, child
De, Mr S C
Goodsir, Mr R A
Gemmell, Mr G
Gee, Mr C D
Gaddum, Mr S
Haydon, Major W P
Hall, Capt R E C, Mrs
Kennedy (jr), Mr T
Moore, Major C H G
Maver, Mr J
Mackinnon, Capt A
Moberley, Capt B A
Murray, Capt F W
McIntosh, Mr R
Nixon, Mr A L E
Palethorp, Mr
Robertson, Mr J
Rae, Mr and Mrs, Mrs
Reynolds, Mrs J
Smith, Capt H M
Spreule, Capt H H
Sloane, Mr T C
Tinnewell, Mr H M
Wilson, Mr C W
Westman, Mr T

FROM BRINDISI.

Edwards, Lt-Col F J
Ewan, Mr J B
Gourlie, Capt J
Turner, Mr C W
Tomkinson, Capt H A
Talbot, Mr G R H

FROM KARACHI.

Bamford, Mr E S
Craft, Mr W H
Fitzgerald, Mr C R
Herbert, Mr W N
Haviland, Lt L P
McLeod, Captain R D C
Newcome, Capt G
Wright, Mr A Gt J
Warburton, Mrs G

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Elysia," August 25.

The Anchor Line s. s. "Elysia" will sail from No. 2 shed, Victoria Dock, about noon on the 25th instant, with the following passengers. Medical inspection at 12 noon sharp:—

TO LONDON.

Haskett, Dr A E
Miller, Mr H A
Mitra, Mr S N

TO LIVERPOOL.

Chadwick, Mr J
Chadwick, Mrs
Cameron, Lt C A
Cameron, Mrs
Emery, Mr
Hewitt, Capt A R
Holman, Maj H C
Holman, child & infant Mrs
Fife, Mr
Spencer, Miss
Wade, Lieut-Col J M

AT a committee meeting of the King Edward Memorial Fund yesterday evening, at Rangoon it was decided that out of over sixteen proposals received as to the best way of perpetuating the memory of the late King to recommend to the puplic meeting to be held shortly about the erection of a provincial Museum for Burma.

BY THE WAY.

PLAYS WITH THE WRONG TITLES.

A correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" makes some interesting speculations as to the effect, which a change of title of some famous plays might have had upon box-office returns. He says, "It is whispered that Dr. Sackville Martin's play "Cupid and the Styx" before starting on a tour through the smaller towns of the South had its title changed to "Love and Lunacy"—with the idea, no doubt, of suggesting a "strong" interest which would appeal more directly to lovers of melodrama than the original title. But why should the process stop with Dr. Sackville Martin when all the intellectual dramatists might, by making a similar concession, transform small profits into large one? Ibsen sometimes appears in suburban theatres, and the audience, are sparse, perhaps, because the titles scare them off. No one will go to see a play with such a palpably obscure title as "A Doll's House," whereas if it were called, say, "Her Ruined Home," the late-comer would have to put up with standing room and "hundreds would be turned away nightly." "Ghosts" is obviously "The Sins of the Fathers"; transform "Hedda Gabler" into "The Woman Who Did," or "The Girl Who Took the Wrong Turning," or "Love and Drink," and see the result. Mr. Shaw and Mr. Galsworthy would, of course, benefit equally by the process. It is really astonishing how Mr. Shaw misses the right titles. Had "Candida" been called, for instance. "The Hand that Rocks the Cradle," dramatic history would have been different. Why, again, did Mr. Galsworthy call his play "The Silver Box," when he might have had a title like "Stolen Property" or "One Law for the Rich and Another for the Poor"? And who can measure the difference between the boredom of "Getting Married" and the exultation of "Wedding Bells," which ought to be the title of that play? Dr. Sackville Martin or his manager deserves a testimonial from all the "advanced" dramatists for pointing the way to a reform with very attractive possibilities.

THE POPE'S CONCORDAT.

The Concordat which the Vatican considers that the Spanish Government has broken is only one of many such arrangements with European Governments. A Concordat is in the nature of a treaty between the Pope and a Government in regard to matters which concern both Church and State, with the object of ending or averting dissension between the Church and the civil power. But it differs from other treaties, because the Pope always insists that the matter of the treaty shall be embodied in the law of the land. The Pope will only make a Concordat with an autocrat or with a constitutional ruler who can guarantee that his Parliament will pass the provisions of the Concordat into law. "The Apostolic See, to avoid the risk of open mockery," says a Catholic authority, "usually enters into solemn undertakings only where a civil Government is under no obligation to seek the consent of a representative body, or where there can be no reasonable doubt that such consent will be granted." The Pope, in his turn, issues a brief or bull enforcing on the bishops and clergy what he has undertaken in the Concordat.

CHANGING OCCUPATION.

It is one of the distinctive and rather fine characteristics of American business life that a man does not settle into a groove too easily. The student from an agricultural college is as likely as not to find his way into the boot trade or something equally unconnected with turnips, while a theological training may turn out to have been a sound preparation for electrical engineering. In the same way the American is always ready to change his occupation, a typical instance was the career of Congressman W. P. Brownlow, who died the other day at the age of sixty. He began his business career at the age of twelve as a messenger boy. He then became successively a tinsmith, an engine driver on the railway, a newspaper reporter, a newspaper editor and proprietor, and a postmaster. He resigned his postmastership to become doorkeeper to Congress, an office which is commonly supposed to carry with it some political influence. He next appeared on the floor of the House as representative of a "district" in Tennessee. His constituents were so satisfied with his work—he is said to have beaten the record of all other Southern Congressmen in securing "appropriations," for his own district—that they re-elected him six times. At his death he left a quarter of a million dollars (£50,000)—not a bad accumulation of moss for such a rolling-stone.

THE POPE'S ITALIAN STATUS.

Is the Pope an Italian subject? Or is he independent Sovereign of the Vatican? Certainly not the latter; as to his being a subject, it is a matter of controversy among Italian lawyers. It is true that all the honours of a king are rendered to him by the Italian State, but in reality the Pope's status in Rome more closely resembles that of the Ambassador of a foreign Power. The extra-territoriality—a term without exact meaning—of his Palace is recognised and the inviolability of his person. There is this great difference, however. Whereas the privileges of an Ambassador are sanctioned by the law of nations and in the long run by the armed force of the State he represents, the Pope holds his exceptional status only by virtue of an Act of the Italian Parliament—the famous Law of Guarantees of 1871,—and the presumably what the Italian Parliament has given it can take away. Whether Spain, Portugal, Austria, and Germany would still maintain their Ambassador at the Vatican or continue to observe their treaties with the Papacy if the Pope for instance, were reduced to the position of an ordinary Italian citizen or put into prison for high treason, or compelled to serve in the army, is an interesting, if idle, speculation. By the Law of Guranteess the Pope is accorded all the personal dignites and honours of a reigning Sovereign. He is protected, as far as is consonant with the freedom of the press, again slander and insult. Were he to issue from his voluntary imprisonment in the Vatican, he would receive the royal salute in the streets, and on the railways a royal train would be at his disposal. A special Civil List is set aside for him by the Italian Government and, not being accepted, is ever accumulating. On the other hand, no doubt because he cannot do otherwise, the Pope accepts the free transmission over the Italian State system and the free carriage to and fro of his mails in bags with the Papal seal. He also accepts free lodging from the State, for the Vatican and all its artistic treasures are not his but Italian Government's. The Cardinals are ranked royal princes, and they drive through the streets of Rome they are supposed to receive the proper salute from the troops and police. In practice, however, this is never given.

THACKERAY AND THE TEMPLE.

Thackeray became a member of the Middle Temple in 1831, and commenced his legal studies by reading with Mr. William Taprell, a special pleader, whose chambers were at 1, Hare-court. Within a twelvemonth, however he abandoned all idea of entering the Legal Profession, and devoted himself to literary pursuits. "It was," writes Mr. Beliot, "soon after the publication of 'Vanity Fair' that Thackeray's friend and patron, Monckton Milnes (Lord Houghton, the father of the Earl of Crew) conceived the idea of obtaining for the novelist a London magistracy and with a view to this appointment, Thackeray returned to the Temple, and was called to the Bar by the Middle Temple on the 26th May 1848. Both Milnes and Thackeray, however, had overlooked the necessary qualification—viz., seven years' standing at the Bar—and the project accordingly fell to the ground. His chamber were at 10, Crown Office-row, and 2, Brick-court."

LYRE BIRD'S PERILS AND LOVES.

So great has been the destruction wrought upon the beautiful Lyre Bird of Queensland (Henurs superba), that the State has absolutely protected the bird till the middle of 1915; a £5 penalty is attached to its capture, or injury, or taking its eggs. Still the bird is getting scarcer and scarcer. It is the extraordinary lyre-form development of the tailfeathers which tempts the sordid vandals. The contour of the bird with its long neck and stout gallinacious feet, is by no means unlike that of a peacock and the wonderful tail, possessed only by the male birds, fulfils a corresponding role of vain display. The bird executes antics for a train of female admirers on a raised earthern mound. For a short period of the year, about January, the Lyre Bird loses its characteristic plumes, and has to be content with the sober plumage of its mate. The fully-developed male Lyre Bird is one of the most handsome and notable of the forms of bird life of Queensland.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition.

THE TWO SERVICES.

INFERIOR STRENGTH AND SUPERIOR STRATEGY.

An echo of the recent manœuvres comes from a correspondent, who asserts that the battle fleet action off the Lizard must be held as having decided the fate of one of the suppositious Powers whose fleets were "Red" and "Blue" the defending and attacking forces respectively. Numerically "Red" was superior but this correspondent affirms that victory did not lie with numbers or weight of metal, but that on the other hand "Blue" fleet with fifteen battleships, practically destroyed "Red's" twenty-four battleships and only lost five of their own number. In arriving at this result no account is taken of cruisers since it was essentially a battleship action. If the decision has been correctly estimated, and "Red," with a numerical superiority of about fifty per cent., was defeated, the question arises all other things being equal, what margin of strength will ensure security? The position is one from which it is impossible entirely to dissociate theoretical considerations, because an artificial value was given to the "Red" fleet which included ten ships of the "Dreadnought" type, so as to make each side approximately equal ship, or ship. Even so, however, there is food for reflection in the claim which it is said, the plotted data of the battle supports, that the weaker fleet gained the victory by superior strategy.

FAST WARSHIPS AND MERCHANTMEN.

While the maximum profit-bearing speed appears to have been reached in mercantile craft in the 25·5 knot Mauritania and Lusitania, of the Cunard line, our warships still go on increasing in their speed in each new vessel of the cruiser type. The tonnage of our merchant ships still advances by leaps and bounds, and 50,000 ton lines will be the production of to-morrow in other countries than Great Britain. But the German shipowners appear to have arrived at the same conclusion as the directors of our great companies, viz., that in the present state of development of marine propulsion it is better to build vessels of large tonnage for joint passenger and cargo service, with a speed of 22 or 23 knots, rather than faster boats for passenger traffic only. This policy is important, as it will alter the old conditions of things in so far as the fastest ships afloat of large tonnage will be warships, and not merchant liners. During war, therefore, merchant cruisers will not have their old advantage of speed over naval cruisers and therefore will not be so useful as war auxiliaries. For blue-water scouting, fast torpedo craft do not count, as their area of operations is limited, and in narrow waters their speed is so reduced in rough weather as to make them an easy prey to heavier craft of more moderate speed, which can better battle with head seas. In the old sailing days the smaller vessels, such as frigates and sloops, were generally used for scouting purposes since they were usually the fastest. An attack on our commerce with armed cruisers will not be so probable now we have a large number of faster warships to hunt such commerce-destroyers down on blue water, and smaller, and yet faster, torpedo craft and scouts to patrol the near seas in fine and moderate weather.

PROVISION OF NAVAL DETENTION BARRACKS.

During their recent visit to Portsmouth, the Lords of the Admiralty inspected the alterations that are taking place at the naval prison in the dockyard at that port. The buildings that are to be tranformed into naval detention barracks are a part of the old convict establishment, which has now been empty for several years. The warders' houses have already been demolished and other alterations begun and it is expected that by the end of the year a part of the buildings will be ready for use by the naval authorities. The detention barracks for the Portsmouth division will be quite close to the Naval Barracks, and will probably be officered from the Commodore's establishment, as the prison for short term sentences has been since its establishment. The Admiralty have promised to give effect, as far as possible, during the present financial year, to the policy of substituting the punishment of detention for that of imprisonment for offences against naval discipline, which was embodied in a short Act last year, entitled the Naval Discipline Act, 1909. By this act seamen and Marines borne on ship's books, sentenced to detention, will be regarded as "undergoing detention," and the places in which they will be confined will be termed "detention quarters"; the stigma attaching to imprisonment being thus avoided. The system of punishment to be adopted in naval detention quarters will be in harmony with that which has for some years past been in force in military detention barracks. This change is favoured by a large number of senior naval officers.

CANDIDATES FOR INDIAN CAVALRY.

The system that obtains here in regard to young officers on the unattached list who are destined for the native cavalry would appear to be susceptible of improvement. As at present arranged they go to a British infantry battalion for a year, are then posted to a native cavalry regiment from which they are attached to a British cavalry unit for a three months' course of equitation. It is difficult to see the practicability of such a scheme, as, one the face of it, they are completely wasting their first and highly important year in the Army when they ought to be in the riding school and learned the duties of a cavalry officer. The only objection to their at once joining a British cavalry regiment would appear to be the possible expense to which they might be put an argument laudable enough in itself but one which under strict regulation and with the co-operation of commanding officers might be made to lose its force without any particular difficulty. In certain cases indeed it would be the means of saving expense as candidates who from various circumstances were unlikely to become satisfactory cavalry officers would be more likely to realise the fact or to have it realised for them when in a mounted unit. The fetish of the desirability of attachment to infantry battalions appears however to be very strong, as we hear of case of a young officer who, after two years in a British cavalry regiment was anxious to go to a native one. This however he was not considered qualified to do until he first went to a British Infantry unit for six months though what he was to learn there is difficult to grasp.

NEW TYPE OF SIEGE ARTILLERY.

The siege train required to besiege a modern fortress is a formidable item in the equipment of an army, and takes a considerable time to get into position. The heavy 9in. howitzers, throwing 250lb. shell, are difficult to transport by road, and require elaborate platforms to fire from, which latter take some time to lay down, as the concrete does not set for several weeks. Messrs. Krupp have now brought out an entirely new type of howitzer, which bids fair to revolutionise siege warfare. Although it fires a shell weighing nearly 2000lb., the howitzer itself weighs only 12cwt. when ready for travelling. This extraordinary result is obtained by the peculiar method of discharging the shell. This is not loaded into the breech, but is affixed on to the end of a steel rod which fits into the bore and projects from the muzzle. When the charge is fired the steel rod is blown out carrying the shell on its end. With a charge of 5½oz, of powder the shell ranges for a distance of about 420 yards. The howitzer itself is a muzzle-loader of 2·1in. calibre. It is mounted on a travelling bed from which the wheels are removed for firing. The mounting allows of elevation being given from 80 deg. down to 43 deg, which is the lowest angle at which it can be fired, and at which the full range is obtained. To shorten the range additional elevation over 43 deg. is given. The mounting is sighted with ordinary dial sights. The shell is spherical, about 16 in. in diameter, and contains a burster of 88lb. of trotyl, a new explosive known in England as trinitrotoluol. It is fused with a percussion fuse on the same principle as the old Pettman, which acts on impacts in any position. At the base of the shell is a socket extending about half way through it, which fits loosely on the end of the steel rod. The latter, which is hollow, extends down the bore to the powder chamber (about 30in), and projects 8in. from the muzzle. The lower end is enlarged to fit the bore; the upper end is centred by a cap through which it passes, which fits over the muzzle of the howitzer. On discharge the rod, carrying the shell, is propelled out of the howitzer, and after flying a short distance the rod and cap drop out, and the shell goes on alone. Although there is no rifling, the shooting, at 420 yards is fairly accurate, the mean error being about 5 yards.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having disagreeable smell of most "Restorers," It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot,

THE LADIES' CORNER.

CONFESSIONS OF A LADY FLYER.

The advantages of the monoplane over the biplane from the point of view of a passenger, are discussed by a lady correspondent of the "Sheffield Daily Independant," Miss Florence Parbury. There is absolutely no comparison, she writes, between the two types of machine, as far as comfort is concerned. In the monoplane the occupants sit in a canoe-like enclosure side, and the passengers has ample room to sit at complete ease, to cross his feet, and even to stand up to look at the view. But the biplane goes in for absolutely no comforts for the passenger it caters for no nervous moods, and make no extenuating circumstance for anyone.

A FLIGHT WITH MR. GRAHAME WHITE.

Describing a flight with Mr. Grahame White the writer continues: I was just on the point of asking what I was to do with my feet, and of explaining that they couldn't be left behind, when Mr. Grahame White climbed up and showed me that the thoughtful designer of the biplane had realised that passengers frequently have feet, and had accordingly, made space for them. When once in position, there they had to remain, for they were in the vicinity of taps and things, which a careless movement might turn on and cause mischief. Compared with a two-seater monoplane the accommodation is both uncomfortable and unsociable. Now, having shown the merits and demerits of each machine from my point of view, I want to describe my experience. I started, note-book and pencil in hand, fully determined to write all my sensations, and here they are: We are off. Now we are up. After all it is better than the monoplane. I'm not a bit afraid. Yes, I am, though... The rest I cannot decipher. Soon I had to give up writing in favour of holding on with my right hand. There were moments when I would have given much to be any one of the thousands of spectators who waved as we passed over them, and to whom I responded with a very stiff wave of my left hand, for fear that they should dare to imagine that I was as frightened as I was.

SENSATIONAL PARIS STATES.

The latest sensational had at Dinard is a coal-heaver shape in black shiny leather. Need one say, writes a lady correspondent, that only a very pretty girl could have ventured upon the fashionable plague at the bathing hour in this style of hat? However, with her plain, smartly cut linen costume, her flowing jabot of pleated lawn, black suede shoes, and shiny leather hat trimmed with white roses in the same shiny fabric, she made a charming picture. Another hat was a Leghorn capeline lined with black velvet and tightly draped with black tulle, the crown a voluminous mass of black and white. At the favourite tea-rooms, or in the gaming saloons where everybody meets at the regular hours morning, afternoon, and evening, it is amusing to note how each smart woman or girl wears her hat low over her eyes. One eye is entirely hidden on one side, and even the nose, ear, hair, and mouth. Nothing but be chin and the shape of the face near the throat is visible. Women, however, with little experience know if they may dare to follow this fashion, for, in truth it is only to be recommended to the young. Upon the high-crowned linen hats, with their soft brims that are turned up or down at will, the only trimming is a wide ribbon with a large cockade upon the side. The straw hats, however, are surrounded with waving shaggy feathers that the wind tosses in all directions. The latest arrivals have brought an innovation in the "dressy" hat, in a voluminous chou of feathers, compact and curled like a bouquet of Parma violets in the exact shade of the flowers.

'VANA' TONIC WINE
(TRADE MARK)

An ideal vitaliser for body and brain. A powerful restorative for weak nerves, depressed spirits and lack of energy. Makes mental and physical exertion a pleasure and pleasure doubly enjoyable.

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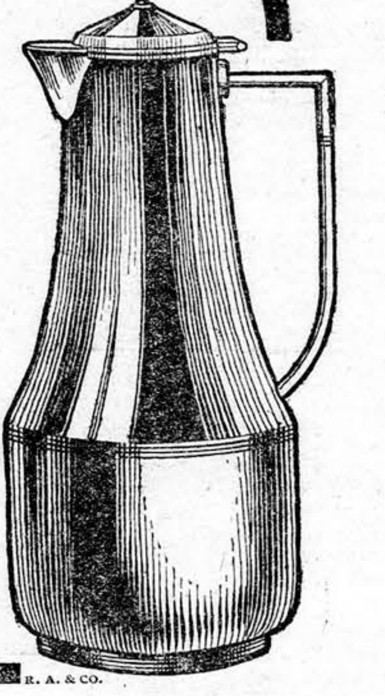

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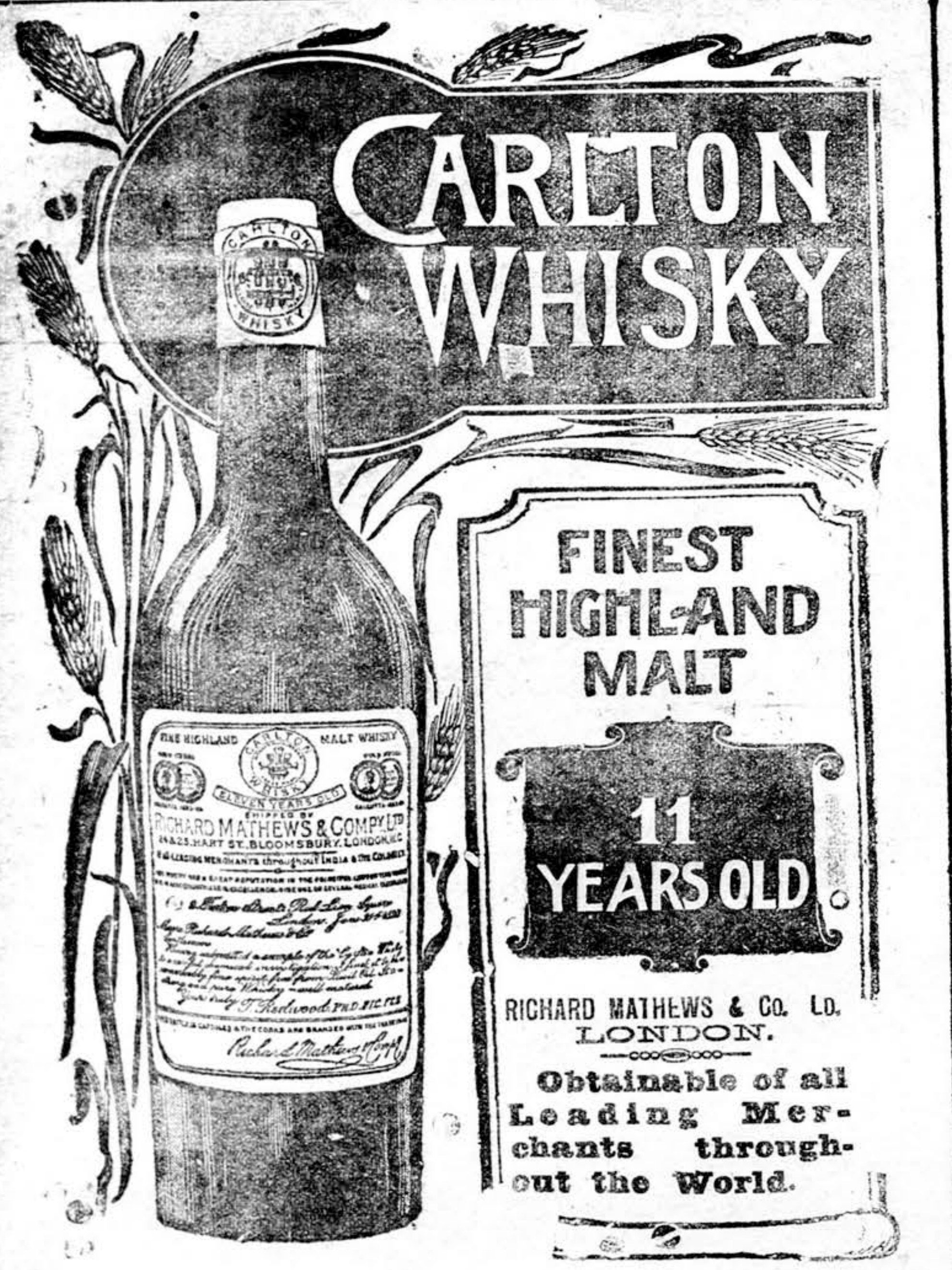

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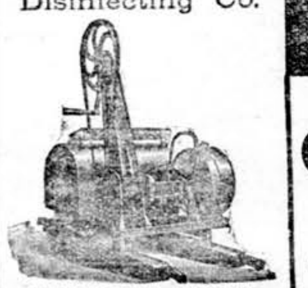

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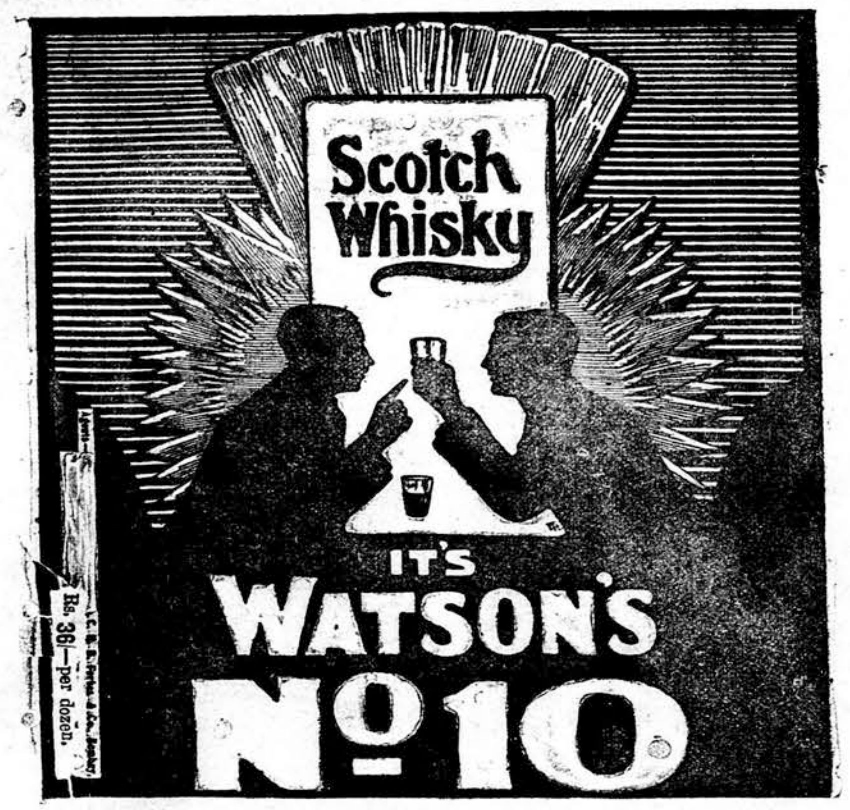

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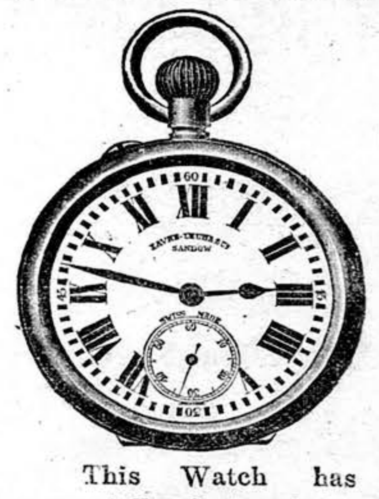

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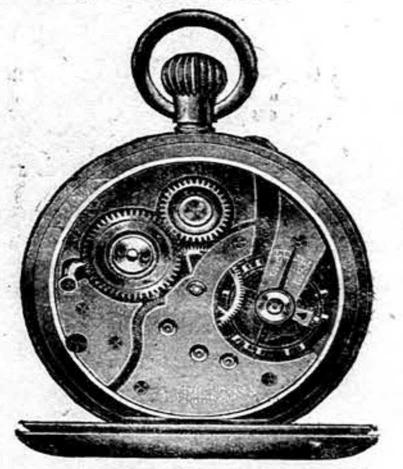

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